

DAILY REPORT

Asia & Pacific

Vol IV No 193

4 October 1983

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

ASEAN Needs Comprehensive Kampuchea Strategy	A	1
[Bangkok BANGKOK POST 4 Oct]		
BANGKOK POST on Mokhtar-Nguyen Co Thach Talks	A	2
[4 Oct]		
ASEAN Undersea Cable System Officially Launched	A	2
[Kuala Lumpur]		

JAPAN

Foreign Ministry Official on Upcoming Reagan Visit	C	1
Abe, U.S. Admiral Discuss Night Landing Practices	C	1
MITI Minister: Auto Export Curb May Be Diluted	C	1
Official: SS-20's in Far East To Increase to 135	C	2
Five Soviet Warships Sighted Around Japan	C	2
Remnants of KAL Airliner To Be Sent to South Korea	C	2

NORTH KOREA

VRPR Mentions Possibility of Explosion at IPU Hall	D	1
NODONG SINMUN Commentator's Article on Seoul IPU	D	1
[4 Oct]		
South Korean Army Private Defects to North	D	5
NODONG SINMUN Observes October Resistance in South	D	5
[1 Oct]		
NODONG SINMUN Discusses North-South Confederation	D	8
[3 Oct]		
VRPR Supports Statement of Kim Yong-sam	D	12
VRPR Discusses South's Politicians' Statement	D	13
Reportage, Reaction to Student Demonstrations in South	D	15
Seoul Demonstrations 28 Sep	D	15
NODONG SINMUN Commentary	D	15
[1 Oct]		
RPR Statement on Student Struggle	D	17
[VRPR]		
PRC's Minister's Remarks on Unification Cited	D	18
Further Reportage on Visit by Romania's Olteanu	D	19
Wreath Laying Ceremony	D	19
Call on Kim Il-song	D	19
Visit to KPA Unit	D	19
Delegation's Itinerary Reported	D	20
Military Meeting	D	20
Medals Conferred on Romanians	D	21
Reportage on Nonaligned Education Ministers Conference	D	22
Report on 3d-Day Session	D	22
KCNA, TASS Sign Agreement on News Exchanges	D	24
NODONG SINMUN Group Leaves for Soviet Union	D	24
Soviet PRAVDA Delegation Arrives in Pyongyang	D	24
Chong Chun-ki Meets PRC Press Delegation	D	24
Briefs: Bulgarian Film Show	D	24

SOUTH KOREA

ICAO Fact-Finding Team on KAL Arrives in Seoul	E 1
U.S. Official: No New Deng Proposal on Korea	E 1
Reportage on Opening of 70th IPU Conference	E 1
Acting President of Council Arrives [KOREA TIMES 1 Oct]	E 1
YONHAP Views Attendance, Agenda	E 2
Conference Opens 4 Oct	E 3
Chon Meets Delegation Leaders	E 4
Chon Calls for National Unity To Create 'New History'	E 4
[KOREA TIMES 4 Oct]	

MONGOLIA

Materials on Celebration of PRC National Day	F 1
PRC Envoy Hosts Reception	F 1
Embassy Staff Feted	F 1
UNEN Article	F 1
Tsedenbal, Batmonh Visit Provincial Art Exhibition	F 2

KAMPUCHEA

USSR Propaganda, Education Delegation Arrives	H 1
September Border Incursions by Thais Reported	H 1
Sihanouk Meets Norway's Sverre Stray in New York [VODK]	H 1
Khieu Samphan Meets Togo Minister in New York [VODK]	H 1

LAOS

Leaders Greet PRC Founding Anniversary	I 1
Polish Government Delegation Leaves for Home	I 1
Briefs: Delegation Returns From SRV	I 1

THAILAND

Premier Confirms Cancellation of Reagan Visit	J 1
Cancellation Caused by Philippine Unrest [BANGKOK POST 4 Oct]	J 1
Foreign Minister Addresses UN on Kampuchea's Plight	J 1
[BANGKOK POST 4 Oct]	
NATION REVIEW on Australia's Stand on Kampuchea [4 Oct]	J 4
VOFA on Alleged Nguyen Co Thach Appeals to ASEAN	J 5
Details of Sitthi-Nguyen Co Thach UN Talks Reported	J 5
[BANGKOK POST 3 Oct]	
Royal Message Greet PRC National Day	J 7
Athit Departs for Visit to South Korea [BANGKOK WORLD 3 Oct]	J 7

VIETNAM

VNA Denies Nguyen Co Thach Kampuchea Offer	K 1
NHAN DAN Sees 'Nothing New' in Reagan Proposals	K 1
[Le Ba Thuyen, 2 Oct]	
Soviet-Vietnamese Friendship Days Held in Baku	K 3
KPRP Central Committee Delegation Visits 3 Oct	K 4
Outgoing Japanese Ambassador Visits Nguyen Huu Tho	K 4
Pham Van Dong Receives Australian Ambassador	K 4
Vo Chi Cong-led Delegation Arrives in France	K 4

Goods-Exchange Pact With GDR Signed in Berlin	K 5
TAP CHI CONG SAN Notes PRK's Achievements	K 5
[Hong Canh, Aug]	
Workers Reportedly Migrating to 'New Economic Zones'	K 10
Storm Inflicts Heavy Damage, Casualties	K 10
Hanoi Summarizes Agricultural Activities 20-30 Sep	K 11

AUSTRALASIA

AUSTRALIA

Hayden Defends Government Policy on Kampuchea	M 1
SRV's Thach To Pay Visit 'Probably' in December	M 1
Reported Indonesian Buildup in East Timor Viewed	M 1

PHILIPPINES

Nation 'Shocked' at Reagan Visit Postponement	P 1
Bases Strike Said Hampering U.S. Operations	P 1
Marcos Urges Business To Support Government	P 1
Further Report	P 2
Minister Predicts Economy's Continued Recovery	P 2
24 Demonstrators Plead Not Guilty to Rebellion	P 3
Columnist Says Marcos Cabinet Should Resign	P 3
[BULLETIN TODAY 1 Oct]	
Cawigan To Testify Before Aquino Commission	P 4
Conversations Before Aquino Killing Analyzed	P 4
Publisher, Executive Held on Sedition Charges	P 5

ASEAN NEEDS COMPREHENSIVE KAMPUCHEA STRATEGY

BK040546 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 4 Oct 83 p 3

[Text] ASEAN's success at the United Nations on the Kampuchean issue is limited, and a more comprehensive strategy acceptable to all parties concerned is needed to settle the problem, says Mr Anan Panyarachun. Mr Anan, the Foreign Ministry's former permanent secretary and Thai ambassador to the UN and later the United States, was addressing the annual conference of the Hong Kong Management Association.

Speaking on "ASEAN in the 1990s," Mr Anan said: It should be realised that our success at the United Nations and other international gatherings has a limited scope and a more comprehensive strategy is needed to produce a negotiated settlement acceptable to all parties concerned.

"A more intensive search for a political solution based on a realistic appraisal of the prevailing geopolitical situation would require adjustments in the concept and modality and perhaps even reassessment of long-term interests and policies," he said. "Time is of essence. The present stalemate caused by the intransigent stand of Vietnam lessens the possibility of creating conditions conducive to the organisation of peace and stability in the area, which is the prerequisite to the eventual establishment of the zone of peace, freedom and neutrality (ZOPFAN)."

Mr Anan was relieved from his post at the Foreign Ministry after the right-wing Thanin Kraivichian government came to power following the October 6, 1976 bloodbath at Thammasat University. He was one of many government officials relieved of their posts by the Revolutionary Reform Council led by Gen Kriangsak Chamanan and Adm Sa-ngat Chaloyu.

On economics, Mr Anan who is at present vice chairman of the Saha Union Corporation, said that ASEAN economic cooperation is inadequate and has been lagging behind political cooperation. He said that although steps are being taken to improve this, "the present level of regional economic cooperation cannot be said to be adequate." "The time has now come for governments to place special emphasis on two particular areas, namely, economy and politics. On that basis, member governments must be prepared to give priority attention and resources to economic cooperation which has been lagging far behind the ASEAN political cohesion," Mr Anan said.

He said that intra-ASEAN trade is relatively small, and accounts for no more than 15 percent of ASEAN's total global trade. This is due partly to the fact that ASEAN countries produce nearly the same primary products and consumer goods.

He then proposed that a step-by-step measure to promote intra-ASEAN trade should be pursued more vigorously and indeed more daringly. Joint venture projects must be actively promoted and realised. Gains and losses by each ASEAN country should not be viewed in isolation or on a piecemeal basis."

Mr Anan said that ASEAN is in a dilemma with one school of thought believing that its progress thus far is a major achievement and no radical policies or measures should be undertaken that might affect its political unity and regional harmony. The other school has great reservations about the overcautious pragmatists" and advocates a more forwardlooking attitude in embarking on meaningful measures and policies of economic cooperation to turn it into a credible regional economic organisation, Mr Anan told the Hong Kong Management Association.

BANGKOK POST ON MOKHTAR-NGUYEN CO THACH TALKS

BK040235 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 4 Oct 83 p 3

[Excerpt] Vietnam seems to have adopted a more flexible stance on the Kampuchean issue, judging from comments at a meeting late last month between Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach and Chairman of the ASEAN Standing Committee Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja of Indonesia.

A Foreign Ministry source told the BANGKOK POST yesterday that this was the guarded feeling of the ASEAN foreign ministers who were briefed by Dr Mokhtar after the meeting on September 27 in New York. The source said, however, that the ASEAN ministers were not sure whether Vietnam was only giving the impression of being flexible while refusing to alter its stance.

The source said Foreign Minister Mokhtar had outlined ASEAN's flexibility to Mr Thach and told him that ASEAN did not want a confrontation with Vietnam. Dr Mokhtar told Mr Thach that ASEAN's flexibility can be seen in its joint appeal for consultations which can be held outside the International Conference on Kampuchea (ICK) framework. Mr Thach was told that this showed ASEAN was willing to compromise, the source said, adding this was a "most reasonable proposal" which should be considered.

In reply, Mr Thach told Dr Mokhtar that Vietnam was prepared to discuss any ASEAN proposal as long as the United Nations was not involved.

Dr Mokhtar told the ASEAN ministers that Vietnam preferred "quiet" consultations rather than confrontation. The source quoted Dr Mokhtar as saying that if Vietnam was treated well, it may not challenge ASEAN in the UN over the Kampuchean issue.

The source said ASEAN ministers were confident they would get four additional votes on the annual ASEAN resolution on Kampuchea this year.

ASEAN UNDERSEA CABLE SYSTEM OFFICIALLY LAUNCHED

BK261216 Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0600 GMT 26 Sep 83

[Text] The ASEAN undersea cable linking Malaysia, Singapore, and Thailand was officially launched today. The 1,710-kilometer cable will help improve telecommunication links with the three countries.

A telecom department statement in Kuala Lumpur said the coordinated launching ceremony was officiated by the minister of telecommunications, energy and posts, Datuk Leo Moggie, on Malaysia's behalf.

The 150 million-ringgit project was initiated in 1981. The cable link system is in three parts: The first part linking Katong in Singapore to Kuantan in Pahang, Malaysia, will have 28 submerged repeaters, the second links Kuantan with Songkhla in Thailand with 41 repeaters, while the last part links Songkhla with Bangkok with 55 repeaters. The system is able to take on 1,600 telephone lines as well as telex, telegraph, facsimile, and data traffic.

FOREIGN MINISTRY OFFICIAL ON UPCOMING REAGAN VISIT

OW031317 Tokyo KYODO in English 1252 GMT 3 Oct 83

[Excerpt] Tokyo Oct 3 KYODO -- A senior Foreign Ministry official said Monday evening that there is no change in the itinerary of U.S. President Ronald Reagan's scheduled visit to Japan November 9-12. The official made the statement in commenting on growing speculation that Reagan may cancel his visit to the Philippines during his Asian tour.

The official said he heard nothing of the speculated cancellation of Reagan's visit to Manila. The official, however, admitted that itineraries of the U.S. presidential Asian tour are coming under reassessment partly because of the congressional schedules.

ABE, U.S. ADMIRAL DISCUSS NIGHT LANDING PRACTICES

OW011238 Tokyo KYODO in English 1019 GMT 1 Oct 83

[Text] Honolulu, Hawaii, Sept 30 KYODO -- Japanese Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe Saturday met Adm. William J. Crowe, commander in chief of U.S. forces in the Pacific, over dinner and exchanged views on mutual defense cooperation.

Japanese officials said Crowe asked Abe's cooperation in finding a site for night take-off and landing practice as the Atsugi air station west of Tokyo cannot be used after dark due to complaints from nearby residents over noise. Abe replied in the affirmative, the officials said.

Abe stopped here on his way back home from New York where he attended the U.N. General Assembly. He leaves Saturday afternoon and is to arrive at New Tokyo International Airport in Narita Sunday evening local time.

MITI MINISTER: AUTO EXPORT CURB MAY BE DILUTED

OW040311 Tokyo KYODO in English 0258 GMT 4 Oct 83

[Text] Tokyo Oct 4 KYODO -- Japan's voluntary curb on auto exports to the U.S. could have much of the teeth taken out of it when it is extended into fiscal 1984, a government leader hinted Tuesday.

International Trade and Industry Minister Sosuke Uno told reporters auto shipments to General Motors planned by two Japanese automakers and the hardship endured by other firms the past years would be taken into careful consideration in deciding a new ceiling.

The remark was understood to mean the controversial ceiling could exceed the current annual volume of 1.68 million units by a wide margin. Uno declined to be specific about figures, however, sidestepping a question as to a 2-million-unit-a-year volume reportedly being talked about in the U.S. Government and industry.

Pressed for a comment on an opposition voiced by an industry leader to an extension of the curb into a fourth year, Uno said the view lacks perspective.

Appearing before reporters Monday, Honda Motor Co. Chairman Hideo Sugiura openly criticized the government for moving in favor of an extension of the voluntary restraint now in its third year. There is no justifiable reason for the move, Sugiura said, claiming Ford Motor Co. has chalked up an after-tax profit larger than the combined total profit of Toyota and Nissan.

OFFICIAL: SS-20'S IN FAR EAST TO INCREASE TO 135

OW04082/ Tokyo KYODO in English 0819 GMT 4 Oct 83

[Text] Tokyo Oct 4 KYODO -- A senior official of Japan's Defense Agency Tuesday revealed his prediction that the total number of Soviet SS-20 missiles deployed in the Far East will reach to 135 units in the foreseeable future.

Counsellor of the Defense Agency Shigeo Arai, made the remark at a lower house Cabinet committee meeting, saying three launching bases of the intermediate missiles are now under construction in Siberia. In responding to a question raised by Hisao Horinouchi, a ruling Liberal-Democratic Party member, Arai said the number of SS-20 missiles deployed in the Far East was only 25 in 1978, but since then the Soviets have sharply increased them.

Kazuo Tanikawa, Cabinet minister and director general of the Defense Agency, stressed at the same committee session that his agency was regarding the sharp increase in the number of Soviet SS-20s being deployed in Asia as a growing potential threat to Japan's security. The number of SS-20s in the Far East is now 108 units. There are 253 in Europe.

FIVE SOVIET WARSHIPS SIGHTED AROUND JAPAN

OW031251 Tokyo KYODO in English 1237 GMT 3 Oct 83

[Text] Tokyo Oct 3 KYODO -- The Maritime Self-Defense Force (MSDF) spotted five Soviet warships, including two intelligence gathering vessels and a submarine, in the sea around Japan from morning to noon Monday, the MSDF said. The MSDF has been conducting a large-scale sea maneuver since September 25, and the Soviet ships are believed to be cruising off Japan to collect intelligence on the MSDF maneuver. The MSDF maneuver will continue until Wednesday.

One of the two intelligence ships was spotted around 9:00 a.m. [0000 GMT] -- about 55 kilometers west of Yakushima Island of Kogoshima Prefecture, Kyushu, while the other was spotted about 90 kilometers south of Cape Erimo at the southeastern tip of Hokkaido, around 10:30 a.m. [0130 GMT] The intelligence ships spotted off Cape Erimo was of the latest type, the MSDF said. The Soviet Navy is said to have only two or three intelligence ships of this type.

The MSDF was conducting a drill to transport ground troops to Hokkaido when the Soviet ship was spotted off Cape Erimo.

Around 10:00 a.m. [0100 GMT], a patrol ship was spotted about 130 kilometers west of Okinawa, and a surfaced submarine and a mineweeper were seen navigating about 90 kilometers northeast of Tsushima Island north of Kyushu around noon, the MSDF said. The MSDF thinks the three vessels had nothing to do with the MSDF maneuver.

REMNANTS OF KAL AIRLINER TO BE SENT TO SOUTH KOREA

OW031257 Tokyo KYODO in English 1240 GMT 3 Oct 83

[Text] Sapporo, Hokkaido, Oct 3 KYODO -- The Hokkaido prefectural police department has decided to deliver to the South Korean Government a total of 334 remnants of the downed South Korean jetliner off Sakhalin. The items will be handed over in a ceremony to be held Thursday at Chitose Airport near Sapporo.

The South Korean side will be represented at the ceremony by Cho Chin-u, head of the Seoul international airport customs office, and others. The items to be presented by Japanese police authorities will be carried immediately to Seoul by air, police said.

VRPR MENTIONS POSSIBILITY OF EXPLOSION AT IPU HALL

SK032237 (Clandestine) Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification in Korean to South Korean 1500 GMT 3 Oct 83

[Text] A youth in Kwangju who was crippled on 18 May 1980 during the Kwangju popular uprising demanded that all delegates who came to attend the IPU conference return home. Noting that the fact that the delegates from various countries are sitting together with the murderous Chon Tu-hwan clique and discussing (?parliamentary) issues is giving unbearable displeasure to our people, he said it is good for all parliamentary delegates to ponder this and immediately return home.

He said that if they do not know about the Chon Tu-hwan clique, they should come to Dwangju to visit the Mudungsan Cemetery where patriotic citizens were buried after being cruelly massacred by the Chon Tu-hwan clique, then they will realize that their sitting with the murderous Chon Tu-hwan clique means assisting the murderers.

He said: Our people do not welcome the delegates sitting together with the Chon Tu-hwan faction which is suppressing and oppressing the masses. The explosion at the American Cultural Center in Taeju is a punishment against the United States which is dominating South Korea and is a (?warning) against the imperialists, including the United States, who are attempting to give a shot in the arm to the Chon Tu-hwan clique through the IPU Conference.

He then asked what if the meeting hall blows up when the delegates from various countries attend the IPU conference, and urged them not to attend the meeting and to return home.
[yoro nara taepyo turi IPU chonghoe e chamsok hattage manyak noeuijang i pokpa toen tamyon o toke hangenunyago panmun hamyonso hoeul e chamsok haji malgo toragarago malhae sumnida]

NODONG SINMUN COMMENTATOR'S ARTICLE ON SEOUL IPU

SK040502 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0353 4 Oct 83

[Text] Pyongyang October 4 (KCNA) -- NODONG SINMUN, organ of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, on October 4 comes out with a commentator's article headlined "'Seoul Conference' Gets Unsightly," which reads in full:

The 70th conference of the Inter-parliamentary Union is opening in Seoul in disregard of the unanimous opposition of the world peaceloving people and progressive countries. But the "Seoul conference" is an international conference only in name. It is no more than an object of ridicule without so much as the looks of an international conference. Out of the member nations of the IPU, all the socialist countries, and new-emerging and other countries, more than 30 in all, have not gone to Seoul, determinedly refusing to attend the conference. And many communist and socialist parties in capitalist countries refused to send their parliamentarians to Seoul.

It is without precedent in the IPU history that so many member nations boycotted the conference. With many member nations boycotting, the "Seoul conference" of the IPU is destined to be a dull and nominal gathering. It is, in fact, hard to be called a full-fledged international conference.

Clear is the reason why the "Seoul conference" has become thus unseemly and disgraceful one. It is because the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets who masterminded it pursued a reactionary aim against the trend of the times and the will of the peoples and they had Seoul unfit for an IPU conference "designated" as its venue in a far-fetched manner, stooping to all infamy, in disregard of the old usage of the organization. This is the cause of the stain left on its history and the confusion created in its work.

That the socialist countries, non-aligned countries and many other progressive and peace-loving countries and political parties of the world have not sent their delegates to Seoul is a quite natural step against this untenable act of the U.S. imperialists and a manifestation of their just stand and resolution not to tolerate injustice. This also reflects their will to promote a sound development of the IPU. This boycott shows that nothing can suppress the world's conscience or bar the advance of the people for justice.

The refusal of many countries and parties to go to the "Seoul conference" is a demonstration of the powerful international solidarity for our people's cause of national reunification and the anti-imperialist revolutionary cause of the world; it means that the insidious scheme of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique to put the conference on the altar of the "two Koreas" plot has gone busted.

It is the core of the Korean policy of the U.S. imperialists to keep her permanently divided into "two Koreas." By maintaining the division of Korea, they plan to keep hold on South Korea as their colony and a military bridgehead directed against our republic and other Asian countries and, furthermore, start another Korean war and attack the progressive forces of the world with it as their stronghold. The so-called "cross recognition" theory is a ruse for realizing such intrigue sought by the United States in its "two Koreas" plot. And this explains why they tried so hard to bring the "Seoul conference" to a success at any cost.

By inducing the socialist and new-emerging countries to participate in it the Reagan government intended to make the conference as a golden opportunity of "cross contacts" and "cross visits" and get the South Korean puppet clique recognized as an "independent state" to throw a bridge on the way to "cross recognition." An American expert of Asian affairs said that if the socialist countries attended the international conference opening in Seoul and it became a usage, they would fall into unavoidable circumstances of "cross recognition."

This clearly proves that the U.S. imperialists attempted to reduce the 70th conference of the IPU to a splittist meeting for opposing the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea and faking up "two Koreas" by creating preconditions for "cross recognition" and an imperialist-controlled function harmful to the world peoples' cause of anti-imperialism and independence and cause of peace.

To frustrate the attempts of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets surrounding the "Seoul conference" was a serious question for our people's cause of national reunification and for the world people's cause of anti-imperialism.

The progressive and peace-loving people of the world did not allow the 70th IPU conference to be laid on the altar of the U.S. imperialists' "two Koreas" policy, but resolutely opposed the holding of the conference in Seoul, South Korea, a colony of U.S. imperialism where the harsh military fascist rule holds sway and which has turned into the hotbed of a new war.

Loud voices opposing the convocation of the IPU conference in South Korea where democracy has been strangled have come also from among broad segments of South Korean people and overseas Koreans.

In expressing their stand the socialist and new-emerging countries stressed that they recognize the Democratic People's Republic of Korea as the only legitimate government of the Korean people and have closest relations of comrades and comrades-in-arms and deep friendly relations with our republic, whereas they do not recognize the South Korean puppet regime, U.S. imperialists' tool of aggression, and have no relations with it. Proceeding from this stand, they stated that they would not send their delegates to Seoul.

They declared that the convocation of the IPU conference in Seoul is inconsistent with the national interests of the Korean people and the world people's cause against imperialism and war and for peace, and declared that their governments would in the future, too, support the Korean people in the just struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country and strive for the realization of the proposal for the establishment of the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo.

The manifestation of the principled stand and the refusal to attend the conference on the part of the socialist and new-emerging countries and progressive parties are as good as the declaration of the bankruptcy of the "two Koreas" policy of U.S. imperialists, particularly the "cross recognition scheme, its hideous version.

It also foiled the U.S. imperialists' intrigues to present the puppet clique of South Korea as an "independent state" and stripped bare once again before the whole world the puppet clique's ugly color as a servant of imperialism and landed them in a greater international isolation.

Firm support to our republic and to our cause of national reunification and refusal to send delegations to Seoul well show the desire of the peoples of socialist countries and progressive political parties to uphold the revolutionary sense of duty between class brothers fighting side by side for socialism and adhere to the principle of proletarian internationalism and the desire of the peoples of non-aligned and new-emerging nations to struggle jointly in the future, too, against imperialist and colonialist domination and subjugation and for the building of a new independent world under the banner of anti-imperialism and independence. We are encouraged by this.

The collective boycott of the "Seoul conference" of the Inter-parliamentary Union is a telling blow to the U.S. imperialists and their stooges who are stepping up new war preparations and raising a frantic anti-communist racket.

Driven into a political and economic crisis at home and abroad today, the U.S. imperialists are trying to find a way out of it in the massive arms expansion and provocation of a new war and resorting to the adventurous policy of "strength" against the world's progressive forces.

The spearhead of this war policy of theirs is directed against the Korean people. They are hastening arms buildup in South Korea and turning it further into a nuclear war base and constantly staging provocative war exercises and posing military threats against our republic, thus leading the situation on the Korean peninsula to the brink of war.

Reagan's South Korean trip expected in November is also intended to put spurs to the preparations for a new war. The U.S. imperialists' manoeuvres have created on the Korean peninsula a situation that may lead to the outbreak of a war any moment. It goes without saying that one of the important aims of the U.S. imperialists in having Seoul designated as the venue of the inter-parliamentary conference in a far-fetched way lies in intensifying the anti-communist racket and anti-DPRK propaganda with the conference as an occasion and justifying their war preparations with it. This is clearly proved by the fact that now the U.S. imperialists and the puppet clique are falling into anti-communist hysterics against other countries, madly spreading sheer lies about "threat of southward invasion" with outcries over "armed provocation," "subversive activities," "confusion from within" and the like.

The boycott of the "Seoul conference" by the socialist countries and new-emerging countries, communist and socialist parties smashed such heinous scheme of the U.S. imperialists, thus contributing to the maintenance of peace in Korea and, furthermore, in Asia and the rest of the world.

The U.S. imperialists and their stooges also attempted to induce more socialist countries and new-emerging countries to attend the "Seoul conference" to approach them and establish relations with them, and thereby alienate us from these countries and impair the unity of the world progressive forces.

The puppets even ranted that if the "Seoul conference" was made "successful" they would "attain at one stroke" the goal which they had failed to do in their "diplomacy vis-a-vis the communist sphere and the Third World" for scores of years and they resorted to every conceivable means to draw toward them the socialist countries and many new-emerging countries at any cost.

Many socialist countries and new-emerging countries and progressive parties approached the problem of participating in the "Seoul conference" not from the business angle but from the class principle and the anti-imperialist stand, and boycotted the conference, seeing through the reactionary aim of the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan clique. This demonstrated the unity of the world progressive forces, the anti-imperialist and peace forces, and frustrated the estrangement plot of U.S. imperialism.

The mission of the IPU and the principle of its activity are to promote cooperation and intercourse among the parliaments and peace and friendship among peoples. The U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets are the very ones who trampled upon this traditional principle. By having Seoul designated as the venue of the 70th IPU conference against the will of the world people, they made it impossible for the socialist countries, new-emerging countries and progressive political parties to attend it and plunged the conference and the work of the union into confusion.

This is development naturally causing apprehensions. The lesson of the "Seoul conference" shows that if the IPU is used for the insidious political purpose of the imperialist reactionaries, big obstacles may be laid in the way of its work.

The voice of world conscience criticizing the "Seoul conference" is growing louder.

Even if the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets arbitrarily weave political plots or cook up a decision harmful to the national interests of the Korean people and the anti-imperialist struggle of the world people at the conference, it will be hated by the people as a useless thing.

The world progressive and peace-loving forces will get united closer on the common front of the anti-imperialist struggle and dynamically build an independent, peaceful, free and new world without imperialist domination. Our republic will in the future, too, faithfully discharge its national and international duty in firm unity with the socialist countries, non-aligned countries, Third World countries and the world peace-loving peoples, holding aloft the banner of independence, friendship and peace.

With the support and encouragement of the world progressive and peace-loving people the Korean people will surely win victory in their noble struggle for smashing the "two Koreas" plot and new war provocation manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialists, forcing the U.S. troops to withdraw from South Korea and achieving the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

SOUTH KOREAN ARMY PRIVATE DEFECTS TO NORTH

SK031141 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1126 GMT 3 Oct 83

[Text] Pyongyang October 3 (KCNA) -- Kim Yong-hwan, rifleman (private) of the Second Platoon, the Third Company, the First Battalion, the 63rd Regiment, the 21st Division of the South Korean puppet army, came over to the northern half of the republic. 23 years old, he hails from Paekho-ri, Okchon Myon, Haenam County, South Cholla Province. Explaining the motive of his coming over to the North, he said he was bereft of his parents in his early age and barely advanced to a university but had to leave it half way as his life was so hard, and in the course of doing labor and following the plough, he came to be disillusioned about the unequal South Korean society where "the rich get richer and the poor poorer."

He was drafted into the puppet army on December 11, 1981, and driven hard like a beast of burden in the war exercises and arduous position construction.

He said: Through such life I thought I must break away from this accursed South Korean society. While hearing the radio broadcasting of the North, I realized that under the wise guidance of the great General Kim Il-song and the dear leader Mr Kim Chong-il all people in the North are evenly well off, enjoying all freedom and rights to their heart's content in a society for the people.

Each time I heard that "ROK Army" soldiers who had been in the same position with me are living in happiness after they went over to the North, I could hardly repress the desire to be embraced at an early date in the warm bosom of the great General Kim Il-song and the dear leader Mr Kim Chong-il and lead a genuine life. I had long made preparations to come over to the North. When I was sent to the frontline to be on sentry duty, I seized the chance and came over to the North. With great joy over the realization of his desire, Kim Yong-hwan is now spending pleasant days amid the warm love and welcome of Pyongyang citizens.

NODONG SINMUN OBSERVES OCTOBER RESISTANCE IN SOUTH

SK031011 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2248 GMT 30 Sep 83

[NODONG SINMUN 1 October special article: "The Struggle of the South Korean People for Independence and Democracy Will Be Victorious"]

[Text] Today we mark 37th anniversary of the October popular resistance in South Korea. "We are opposed to the colonial rule of the United States;" "The government should be transferred to the people's committee;" "Democratic reforms should be carried out as in North Korea" -- these slogans were the struggle slogans that the South Korean people lifted aloft in October 37 years ago.

The all-people October resistance in South Korea which erupted on 1 October 1946, with the U.S. imperialist aggressors' brutal murder of Taegu citizens calling for their living conditions as a starting point, was an anti-U.S. and national salvation resistance against the colonial enslavement policy of the U.S. imperialists and the treacherous and treasonous maneuvers of their stooges and for the reunification and independence of the country.

The October popular resistance not only demonstrated to the world the South Korean people's firm will to drive out the U.S. imperialist aggressors, to establish national sovereignty, and to live independently and with dignity but also dealt great blows to the U.S. imperialists and their stooges.

However, none of the demands of the October resistance fighters in their bloody struggle for independence, democracy, and reunification have been realized as yet; today, 37 years later, the situation has grown worse instead. The South Korean people have been forced to endure the miserable fate of colonial slaves of the U.S. imperialists with their national dignity and sovereignty being completely trampled. This is because of the aggressive and treacherous policies of the U.S. imperialists and their stooges.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-sung has taught: Because of the colonial enslavement policy of the U.S. imperialists occupying South Korea, and their maneuvers for national division, we have not yet achieved the country's reunification, the long-cherished desire of the nation.

The U.S. imperialists have trampled underfoot our people's sacred national right of self-determination and have completely reduced South Korea to being their colony and military base for aggression. Like the previous South Korean regimes, the present military fascist regime, too, was fabricated under the patronage of the U.S. imperialists and, therefore, is nothing but a puppet regime which cannot exercise any sovereign rights.

The real rulers in South Korea, who dominate everything there, acting as the masters, are the U.S. imperialists. The U.S. imperialists have today subordinated all the political, economic, and military fields of South Korea more thoroughly to their aggressive purpose and have desperately clung to the two Koreas plot.

In the scheme to hold the 70th IPU conference in Seoul, the U.S. imperialists seek the heinous purpose of portraying the puppet regime as an independent state and of legalizing the two Koreas in the international arena with the conference as an occasion.

In accordance with their aggressive strategy in Asia, the U.S. imperialists are increasing military bases in South Korea and around it, massively introducing nuclear weapons and other modern means of war there and staging large-scale war exercises almost daily under simulated conditions of their aggression against the northern half of the republic.

It is also a widely known fact that the U.S. imperialists are accelerating the formation of the tripartite military alliance among the United States, Japan, and South Korea in a bid to drag in even the Japanese militarist aggression forces. All facts clearly show that the U.S. imperialists are the aggressors who trample underfoot the sovereignty of the Korean people. They are also the ringleaders and masterminds who are hindering our country's reunification and disturbing its peace. The U.S. imperialists' colonial rule over South Korea is being further encouraged by the treacherous and treasonous acts of such stooges of imperialism as traitor Chon Tu-hwan.

While praising the U.S. imperialist aggressors as protectors and helpers, the Chon Tu-hwan clique is further intensifying the fascist suppression of the patriotic democratic forces aspiring to independence, democracy, and reunification.

The wholesale repression, intensified throughout South Korea on the threshold of the IPU conference these days, shows how viciously the puppet clique is resorting to the suppression of people to put down their anti-U.S. and antigovernment sentiments.

The Chon Tu-hwan ring is stepping up war preparations by mobilizing all available manpower and material resources while viciously staging anticommunist rackets inspiring antagonism within the nation under the patronage of the U.S. imperialists.

The puppets are clamoring about democratic reunification through national harmony to pretend that they are concerned about reunification. This is a trick to cover up its two Koreas plot and new war provocation maneuvers.

The Chon Tu-hwan ring is also strengthening collusion with the Japanese reactionaries. This is proven by the fact that the puppets have babbled that South Korea and Japan share the same fate, while begging the Japanese reactionaries for more military and economic aid.

All facts show that as long as the U.S. imperialist aggression forces and the treacherous Chon Tu-hwan clique remain in South Korea, the South Korean people cannot get rid of their status of colonial enslavement and the complete realization of the sovereignty of the Korean nation cannot be contemplated.

As long as the military occupation and colonial rule of the U.S. imperialists in South Korea continue, any affirmative measure or effort for the solution of the reunification question cannot be successful. This is a lesson of blood drawn from situations over the past 38 years.

In order to achieve national sovereignty as desired by the October resistance fighters and to lead a genuine life in a new democratic society, the South Korean people should force the U.S. imperialist aggression forces to withdraw from South Korea and realize the independence and democratization of the society.

Under the banner of the anti-U.S. struggle for independence, the South Korean people should more vigorously rise up in the struggle to check and frustrate the U.S. imperialists' two Koreas plot and their war exercise rackets, to make the U.S. imperialist aggression forces withdrawn from South Korea and, thus, end their colonial rule over South Korea. Along with this, they should also liquidate the brutal military fascist rule of the Chon Tu-hwan ring and cut off the lifeline of the U.S. imperialists by more strongly fanning the flames of the antifascist resistance for democracy.

The anti-U.S. and antifascist fighting spirit of people is rapidly growing in South Korea these days. In particular, on the eve of the IPU conference and Reagan's visit to South Korea, the antigovernment struggle of youths, students, and people is being vigorously staged and the anti-U.S. struggle has been further strengthened.

A few days ago, a big explosion took place at the U.S. Cultural Center in Taegu. It has been made known to be an attack staged by students with anti-U.S. sentiment on the eve of Reagan's visit to Seoul.

Following this, numerous students of universities in Seoul, including Yonsei University, staged antigovernment demonstration struggles with slogans denouncing and condemning the Chon Tu-hwan ring's treacherous and treasonous acts. This is an expression of the ardent desire of the South Korean people to achieve the cause of independence and democratization by smashing the colonial fascist rule of the U.S. imperialists and their stooges.

The U.S. imperialists should look straight at the trend of the times, withdraw from South Korea at the earliest possible date, taking along their aggression forces and lethal weapons, and take their hands off the Korean question.

The Chon Tu-hwan ring should apologize for their treacherous acts committed before the country and the nation and step down from power without delay.

NODONG SINMUN DISCUSSES NORTH-SOUTH CONFEDERATION

SK040542 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2234 Gmt 2 Oct 83

[NODONG SINMUN 3 October editorial: "Institution of North-South Confederation Is the Most Reasonable Way for National Reunification"]

[Text] In his speech at a banquet celebrating the 35th anniversary of the founding of the DPRK, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song addressed the question of our country's reunification. In his historic speech, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song analyzed our people's struggle for national reunification, the cause of the failure of reunification, and the urgency of the settlement of the reunification question and clarified once again the stand of our party and the government of the republic on promoting national reunification.

Our people have suffered from the tragedy of national division for 38 years now. Because of the U.S. imperialists' policy of colonial enslavement toward South Korea and their ever more undisguised splittist maneuvers, the danger of permanent division is daily increasing and reunifying the divided fatherland is becoming a pressing task whose fulfillment brooks no further delay.

It is of great significance that at this very time, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song indicated once again ways to solve the reunification question. In his historic speech, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song stressed that the reunification of the fatherland should be realized in accordance with the three principles of independence, peaceful reunification, and great national unity. The three principles of independence, peaceful reunification, and great national unity are a basic principle which was declared at home and abroad as a common program of North and South Korea for national reunification through the 4 July North-South joint statement. The three principles reflect our people's aspirations for the peaceful settlement of our country's reunification -- an internal question of the nation -- without foreign interference and on the basis of the principle of the self-determination of the nation and they also reflect the intrinsic demand for the settlement of the reunification question -- the demand that national reunification be nationwide work which can be achieved only when the North and the South pull their strength.

There can be various ways for national reunification. For the settlement of the country's reunification in conformity with the national aspirations of our people and the demands of the times, whatever tangible way should be grounded on the three principles. The most reasonable way to reunify the country in accordance with the three principles of independence, peaceful reunification, and great national unity is to institute a North-South confederation as proposed at the sixth congress of our party.

The proposal to found a confederal state is an epochal one which envisages the North and South retaining their ideologies and systems as they are and, on this basis, establishing the supreme national confederal assembly and the confederal standing committee, its permanent body, in which both sides are represented on an equal footing and under which they exercise regional autonomy respectively. Achieving reunification by establishing a confederal state is the most realistic proposal to settle the reunification question without undermining each other's interests.

In his speech, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song clarified anew the way to run the unified government of the confederal state. The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: It would be reasonable that the supreme national confederal assembly and the confederal standing committee -- the unified government of the confederal state -- elect their respective cochairmen both from the North and South, who will run these bodies in turn.

The new proposal which declares that the North and South will run the unified government of the confederal state in turn is a formula to run the unified government in a most fair way by distributing the power of the unified state equally. Granting equal authority to both the North and South is a basis for the existence of the confederal state in the two regions with different ideologies and systems. In the confederal state, one side can neither sacrifice the other side for the sake of the former's interests nor can one side force its intentions upon the other side. Neither side can possess more authority in the unified government than the other because it has taken the initiative to contribute to work for reunification nor can either possess less authority because it has stood in a passive position. One side cannot have more authority because it has more strength than the other side, nor can the other side possess less authority because it possesses less strength.

The proposal to run the unified government of the confederal state in turn is one which clarified ways to solve the important problems of the formation and existence of the confederal state and it clearly shows that the proposal to found the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo [DCRK] is the most fair and aboveboard one acceptable to everyone desirous of reunification.

The new proposal to run the unified government deals another heavy blow to the U.S. imperialists and their stooges who claim that the proposal to found the DCRK is a camouflaging tactic and smokescreen for reunification through communization.

The proposal for founding the DCRK, which took a more concrete form and was perfected with the new clarification of the way to run the unified government, is a patriotic proposal whose supreme goal is to establish a unified national state, attaching the greatest importance to national interests. As long as there are borders and distinctions among nations and as long as people live with a nation-state as a unit, the destinies of the popular masses cannot be thought of separate from the destiny of the country and the nation.

First of all, what is important to our people is the country and the nation, and ideas, principles, assertions, and class interests are the secondary questions. If we do not have a reunified fatherland and the nation remains divided, ideas, systems, principles, and assertions are of no significance.

The proposal for achieving national reunification by founding the DCRK with the ideas and systems existing in the North and South left as they are clearly shows the patriotic and nation-loving stand of our party and the government of the republic, which shoulder the destiny of the nation.

The three principles on national reunification and the proposal for forming a confederal state which the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song reiterated, and the way to run the unified government, which he clarified anew, are a program for reunification which illuminates the only correct road on which the cause of national reunification can be promoted.

The historic speech of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song is enjoying the ardent welcome of our people and evoking wide repercussions among the people of the world. This displays once again the invincible attracting power and the boundless vitality of the proposal to found the DCRK.

The obstacle to the achievement of national reunification should be removed. Terminating the U.S. imperialists' military occupation of South Korea and their colonial rule over it and realizing the independence of the Korean nation are a task to whose accomplishment precedence should be given. Occupying South Korea for nearly half a century, the U.S. imperialists have infringed upon our people's national sovereignty, interfering in the internal affairs of Korea.

Though the U.S. imperialists are camouflaging South Korea as an independent state by putting forth the puppet regime in order to veil their policy of colonial enslavement, the South Korean regime is nothing but a puppet which exercises no sovereignty and the U.S. imperialists are the parasitical rulers who lord over South Korea and control everything there. The U.S. imperialists' occupation of South Korea and their colonial rule over it are the source of the division of our nation and of our country's territory. The U.S. imperialists are desperately clinging to the fabrication of two Koreas with great desire to hold fast to South Korea as a permanent, colonial, military base, to dominate all of Korea using South Korea as their stronghold, and to realize supremacy over Asia.

Having maneuvered to justify the division of Korea on the international arena through the entry of North and South Korea into the United Nations and cross-recognition, the U.S. imperialists hatched a plot to have the 70th IPU conference held in Seoul and, with the conference as an opportunity, are trying to putting forth the puppet regime as an independent state and to create international circumstances in favor of making the division of Korea permanent.

A nation whose territory is infringed upon by foreign aggressors cannot be free; nor it can resolve its internal problems. This is a historical lesson. This is also confirmed by the history of the past 38 years in which half of our country has been under occupation by the U.S. imperialists.

The U.S. imperialists' maneuvers to permanently occupy South Korea by fabricating two Koreas in order to perpetuate the division of one territory and one nation into two run counter to the unanimous aspirations of the Korean people and to the current of the times, and they cannot be justified by anything.

To realize the country's reunification independently and peacefully by founding a confederal state, the tense situation prevailing in our country due to the new war provocation maneuvers of the U.S. imperialists and their stooges should be realized. In our country today, massive armed forces stand opposed to each other with the Military Demarcation Line in between. Following their aggressive policy toward Asia, the U.S. imperialists are building up armed forces in South Korea, are accelerating the enhancement of the equipment of the puppet army, and are even trying to introduce neutron bombs into South Korea, which has been converted into the largest nuclear base in the Far East.

The "Team Spirit-83" military exercise, staged in the early part of this year, and many other war exercise rackets subsequent to it show that the U.S. imperialists' new war provocation maneuvers have been escalated and have entered an extremely dangerous stage.

The U.S. imperialists are accelerating the formation of the tripartite military alliance between the United States, Japan, and South Korea in a bid to drag even the Japanese militarist aggression forces to their policy of aggression and war against our people.

Under the instigation of the U.S. imperialists, the Chon Tu-hwan ring, too, has completed a mobilization system by fabricating evil wartime laws and has reorganized the social life of the people into a wartime system. Thus, it is stepping up war preparations. Because of the reckless maneuvers of the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan ring, the Korean peninsula has today become an area where the situation has become the most tense and acute in the world and which may be enveloped in the flames of war at any time.

Under the circumstances in which the North and the South are confronting each other with rifles and the danger of fratricidal war is growing, any successful contact and dialogue between the North and the South cannot be expected nor can any gradual measure for reunification be taken.

Alleviating the tense situation prevailing on the Korean peninsula is an indispensable requirement for the peace of the country and the peaceful solution of the country's reunification question. Our people want peace, not war. They desire not a fratricidal war but the realization of the peaceful reunification of the country.

In order to alleviate the tension prevailing on the Korean peninsula and to remove the danger of war there, the Korean armistice agreement should be replaced with a peace agreement and the U.S. imperialist aggression forces, the source of war, should be withdrawn from South Korea. The maneuvers of the U.S. imperialists, who are resorting to war preparations under the pretext of a threat of southward invasion while turning a deaf ear to our proposals for peaceful negotiations, cannot be tolerated. The U.S. imperialists should renounce their anachronistic war policy, respond to our proposal for negotiations to replace the armistice agreement with a peace agreement, and immediately withdraw from South Korea, taking along the lethal weapons, including nuclear weapons, and the aggressive forces.

In order to achieve the reunification of the country, not only the fascist policy and the anticommunist rackets suppressing people in South Korea and showing enmity toward the same nation should be stopped, but also the democratization of the South Korean society should be realized. The reunification of the fatherland, which is closely related to the interests of the entire nation, can be achieved only when all the people in the North and the South pool their strength. The successful solution to the country's reunification cannot be expected without the arrangement of the practical conditions for national reconciliation and unity.

South Korea today has been placed under unprecedented military and fascist rule. The progressive political parties and public organizations have been forcibly dissolved. Prominent politicians have been banned from political activities. If the people express even the basic democratic rights and the desire for reunification, they are arrested, detained, and taken to jail or the gallows. Anticommunist rackets inspiring antagonism within the nation have been constantly staged under the pretext of the threat of southward invasion. The Chon Tu-hwan ring is clamoring about so-called democratic reunification through national unity, pretending that it is interested in national reunification. However, this is an out-and-out deceptive trick.

Fascism and democracy and anticommunist policy and national reunification cannot be compatible. Therefore, the South Korean people should more vigorously stage the struggle to liquidate the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist regime, which is suppressing the people and frantically engaging in anticommunist confrontation, and to achieve the democratization of South Korean society.

When U.S. forces are withdrawn from South Korea, the tension in Korea alleviated, the military fascist rule liquidated, and democratization is achieved in South Korea, our people can establish an independent, democratic, and peace-loving confederal state through their own efforts.

The principle and way for national reunification indicated by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song in his historic speech are a militant program brilliantly elucidating the future road of our people's struggle. Our people are filled with the firm determination to effect a new turn in their struggle for national reunification by thoroughly implementing the line and policy set forth the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song in his historic speech.

Our people's will for national reunification is very firm. Any schemes by the U.S. imperialists and their stooges cannot cut off our people's aspiration to build a new prosperous fatherland. Our people will achieve the long-cherished national desire for national reunification without fail under the wise leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the guidance of the glorious party center.

VRPR SUPPORTS STATEMENT OF KIM YONG-SAM

SK021253 (Clandestine) Voice of Revolutionary Party for the Reunification in Korean to South Korea 0300 GMT 1 Oct 83

[Text] A certain National Assemblyman of the now-defunct New Democratic Party [NDP] noted the assertion of the joint statement issued by politicians, including Kim Yong-sam, that the most urgent problem is the democratization of the country, and expressed across-the-board support for it.

Noting that the release of all political prisoners; reinstatement of banished professors, students and journalists; freedom of the press; abolition of all evil laws; lifting of the political ban; revision of the current constitution; and so forth; as Kim Yong-sam and others insisted in their statement, represented the desire and demand of all the people of the nation and that they are the most basic and primary problem, he urged the Chon Tu-hwan regime to immediately accept them.

He noted: No matter how hard the political authorities profess to be for democracy, under the circumstances in which the military group monopolizes the political regime and the National Assembly serves as a maid to the dictatorial regime, parliamentary politics cannot be implemented, and the democratization of the society, too, is absolutely impossible.

He insisted: as Kim Yong-sam and others have noted, to implement democracy, revision of the constitution to improve the system for presidential and parliamentary elections should be carried out and all the evil laws devised for the long-term dictatorial system should be abolished. Based on this, he said, the current figurehead parliament should be dissolved, the president should be elected through direct, popular vote in accordance with the people's free will, and a National Assembly encompassing representatives and personages of all circles and strata should be formed. Only by so doing, he said, can the National Assembly represent the will of the people of the nation and achieve the country's democratic development.

Deploring the unfair and corrupt reality, he said that the power-backed corrupt incidents which have occurred in a chain of succession since last year are all products of the dictatorial system. He said that absolute power corrupts absolutely, and insisted that in order to eliminate unfairness, corruptness, and the phenomenon of irregularities plaguing this land, the corrupt Chon Tu-hwan dictatorial system should be destroyed and a democratic system should be set up.

He said: The opposition to holding the Seoul IPU congress, which Kim Yong-sam and others stressed in their statement, is a just insistence reflecting reality. Saying the holding the IPU congress in this land in which the National Assembly is in name only and parliamentary democracy is obliterated -- as reality shows -- is not only the denial of democracy, but also a mockery of the South Korean people who aspire for independence and democracy, he strongly opposed the Seoul IPU congress. Lastly, he appealed for all patriotic democratic forces, to solidly united and vigorously rush forth for democracy in South Korea.

VRPR DISCUSSES SOUTH'S POLITICIANS' STATEMENT

SK030546 (Clandestine) Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification in Korea to South Korea 1000 GMT 1 Oct 83

[Dialogue from the feature program "Focus on Topics"]

[Text] [First speaker] In this hour, we will discuss the antigovernment statement of Kim Yong-sam, former president of the defunct New Democratic Party [NDP], with Madame Yun of this broadcasting station. At a time when an anti-U.S., anti-Chon Tu-hwan sentiment has increased among the people of all walks of life throughout the country, at a press conference, renowned previous politicians, including Kim Yong-sam, former president of the defunct NDP, issued a joint statement on 27 September, calling for the democratization of the South Korean society and drawing attention at home and abroad. I would like to discuss this with you this hour.

[Madame Yun] Attention at home and abroad has been focussed on the statement that was issued in the face of cruel fascist tyranny. In the statement, renowned previous politicians strongly demanded the complete restoration of democracy; the revision of the Constitution; the immediate release of all political prisoners; the reinstatement of all professors, students, reporters, and workers who have been expelled from their posts on the grounds that they opposed the Chon Tu-hwan regime; freedom of the press; the lifting of the political ban on previous politicians; and the repeal of all nondemocratic laws. In this statement, they said that democracy is necessary to eliminate all irregularities, such as the series of grave monetary scandals that have occurred since last year. They further said that they could not welcome the IPU meeting which is scheduled for the early part of October. All demands in the statement are just ones reflecting the desire of our people and are urgent tasks that should be carried out in the contemporary era.

[First speaker] That is right. I believe that repealing the fascist Constitution and various laws formulated by the previous dictator and the Chon Tu-hwan is urgent for democracy and social progress. As is known, the Constitution formulated by the Chon Tu-hwan ring is in fact the revision of the fascist Constitution for the worse and is designed to help the murderous devil Chon Tu-hwan remain in power for a long time. In addition, the current laws are designed to violate democratic freedom and rights and to consolidate Chon Tu-hwan's fascist dictatorial system. It is a well-known fact that various evil laws, such as the special law on the reform of the political climate, the national security law, the political party law, and the basic press law are all designed to violate democracy and civil rights and to further strengthen fascist evil laws. Accordingly, in the statement, Kim Yong-sam and previous politicians primarily demanded the revision of the current constitution and the repeal of laws as a measure for restoring democracy.

[Madame Yun] By outrageously using various fascist evil laws, traitor Chon Tu-hwan has violated all democratic freedom and rights and banned the political activities of previous politicians. In addition to this, he has gagged the democratic press. As a result, today's South Korea has turned into a suffocating, dark zone of fascism -- a living hell -- in which the dignity of the people has been brutally trampled underfoot. Because of this, Kim Yong-sam said in the statement that he firmly believed that only when we democratize the country can we save the people from the present crisis. Saying that the Constitution should be revised to guarantee a parliamentary system and democracy and to help the people freely choose a government, he demanded the repeal of nondemocratic laws. He then declared that he will make his best in the struggle to achieve democracy under any adverse circumstances whatsoever. This declaration and demand is very just, reflecting the desire of the people.

[First speaker] That is right. I believe that the statement has encouraged the struggle of our people to oppose the fascist Chon Tu-hwan ring. In the 27 September statement, Kim Yong-sam, together with previous politicians, dwelt on the question of eliminating successive monetary scandals involving those in power. This is a very noteworthy issue correctly representing public opinion and sentiment.

[Madame Yun] That is right. As is known, since traitor Chon Tu-hwan seized power, immense monetary scandals have occurred one after another, such as the illegal import of rice, the Alaska canned salmon scandal, the unprecedented loan scandal, the monetary scandal involving the Myongsong financial group, and the fraudulent monetary scandal involving the Yongdong Development Company -- involving the Chon Tu-hwan ring without exception. This clearly shows how corrupt the Chon Tu-hwan regime is. Because of this, describing these monetary scandals in the statement as the products of the corrupt dictatorial system, Kim Yong-sam said that the only breakthrough to end the horrible corruption within the political circles in power is an effort for democracy.

[First speaker] I think this would be the correct blow to the corrupt Chon Tu-hwan regime. As long as the Chon Tu-hwan regime exists, similar scandals will pop up, like poisonous mushrooms. Therefore, to eliminate similar irregularities, we should eliminate the Chon Tu-hwan regime and achieve democracy. What is noteworthy in the statement is that Kim Yong-sam and other previous politicians said that they could not welcome Seoul as host of the IPU meeting.

[Madame Yun] That is right. In the statement, Kim Yong-sam said that, at a time when the country's parliamentary system has been violated, we could not welcome the convocation of the IPU meeting in South Korea. I think this remark is just, correctly reflecting the desire of our people and the trend of the contemporary era. The decision to hold the IPU meeting in Seoul is the product of the intrigue conceived by the United States to revive the Chon Tu-hwan regime, isolated at home and abroad, and to seek two Koreas. As a matter of fact, there is not parliamentary system in South Korea. Chon Tu-hwan has degraded the National Assembly into a genuinely titular entity and his maid servant. South Korea is not an independent country but a U.S. colonial, tributary state, occupied by U.S. aggressive forces. Such being the case, for Seoul to host the IPU meeting is very unjust. Accordingly, participating in the Seoul IPU meeting is an act of encouraging traitor Chon Tu-hwan, a murderous dictator, and of tolerating the occupation of South Korea by the United States and its colonial rule.

[First speaker] Because of this and out of respect for justice and truth, public opinion at home and abroad has unanimously denounced Seoul as host of the IPU meeting, and many countries in the world, including the socialist countries, have refused to participate in the meeting, regarding participation in the meeting as disgraceful. Correctly representing public opinion at home and abroad, Kim Yong-sam righteously said that he could not welcome Seoul as host of the IPU meeting.

[Madame Yun] That is right. All demands in the statement are patriotic ones reflecting the demand and desire of the people. Because of this, this statement has won positive support and praise at home and abroad since its issuance. Nevertheless, the Chon Tu-hwan ring is running amok, like a jackal with its tail on fire, to strangle the voice of justice and patriotic demands. No matter what suppressive measures it may take, however, the Chon Tu-hwan ring will be unable to suppress the just demand of the people.

[First speaker] That is right. The harsher the suppression of the people becomes, the more strongly they will resist and the more fiercely the flames of struggle will spread.

[Madame Yun] This has been well shown by the anti-U.S., antigovernment struggle that has recently been waged throughout the country in the face of fascist tyranny. As is well known, following the large-scale antigovernment struggle at Seoul University on 13 September, there was a bomb attack on the American Cultural Center in Taegu on 22 September. On 23 September, several thousands of patriotic students waged anti-government struggles at two universities in Seoul. On 26 September, there was a street demonstration. Following these struggles, former politicians, including Kim Yong-sam, issued a statement and once again upheld the banner of struggle against the Chon Tu-hwan regime. No doubt, such a patriotic struggle will be intensified with the passage of time. Therefore, the Chon Tu-hwan ring should correctly view the trend of the contemporary era and should step down from the seat of power.

[First speaker] That is right. History shows that fascist dictators have not voluntarily stepped down from power. Without exception, dictators have been overthrown by the fierce struggle of the people. Therefore, the patriotic people throughout the country should wage a pannational antigovernment struggle in firm unity and should develop this struggle into an anti-U.S. struggle. The united struggle of the people will surely be victorious. Now, it is time to close. Thank you.

REPORTAGE, REACTION TO STUDENT DEMONSTRATIONS IN SOUTH

Seoul Demonstrations 28 Sep

SK011608 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1546 GMT 1 Oct 83

[Text] Pyongyang October 1 (KCNA) -- Students of Seoul University, Tongguk University, Sogang University, Sungmyong Women's University and Tongdok Women's College on September 28 rose all at once in a struggle against the treacheries of the Chon Tu-hwan clique of flunkeyist traitors.

In the afternoon students of Seoul University turned out in an anti-"government" demonstration, scattering more than 900 copies of leaflets reading "abolish the graduation limit system" and "totally lift restrictions on politicians."

Students at Tongguk University, Sogang University, Sukmyong Women's University and Tongdok Women's College also fought undauntedly in the teeth of suppression to demonstrate their indomitable will not to pardon the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique.

Thrown into utter discomfiture by the rapid spread of the flames of the anti-"government" demonstrations at major universities of Seoul with the approach of the Seoul conference of the Inter-parliamentary Union, the fascist clique listed 16 students who had taken part in the struggle at the prime movers and arrested them on October 1 on charges of violation of the fascist "law on assembly and demonstration."

NODONG SINMUN Commentary

SK030230 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2252 GMT 1 Oct 83

[NODONG SINMUN 1 October commentary: "A Challenge to Independence, Democracy, and Reunification"]

[Text] Frightened by the promotion of the spirit of the anti-U.S., anti-puppet struggle among the South Korean youths, students, and people on the eve of Seoul hosting the IPU meeting, the Chon Tu-hwan ring is frantically running amok to suppress this spirit in a fascist manner. As has already been reported, when over 1,000 students of Yonsei University in Seoul rose in a mass antigovernment struggle on 29 September, the fascist Chon Tu-hwan clique omitted the barbarous act of arresting many students after suppressing this struggle by firing teargas bombs through the hasty mobilization of scores of hundreds of mobile police forces, including the police force that had already been deployed at the university.

Prior to this, the fascist clique had suppressed this way the antigovernment struggle of students waged at other universities in Seoul, including Songgyungwan University. By staging the farce of criminal trials one after another, the Chon Tu-hwan ring has ferreted out those students who joined antigovernment demonstrations several months ago and has sentenced them to imprisonment, thus committing fascist acts.

It is a well-known fact that, since the explosion at the American Cultural Center in Taegu -- the manifestation of an anti-U.S. sentiment -- the puppets have issued a fascist alert instruction and have created a great whirlwind of tyranny in concert with the U.S. imperialist aggressive forces.

This wicked, suppressive commotion raised by the Chon Tu-hwan clique is a desperate maneuver to maintain fascist colonial rule and is a wicked challenge to the South Korean youths, students, and people who demand independence, democracy, and reunification. This shows how atrociously the fascist elements have run amok to strangle the anti-U.S., anti-government spirit of the people and to achieve security for the fascist rule.

As shown by the struggle slogan chanted by the South Korean youths and students, their struggle is a righteous one to regain the lost national sovereignty and to achieve democracy and the country's reunification.

The U.S. imperialists' colonial control has deepened in South Korea, and fascist rule has assumed a much more wicked color with the passage of time. Having established an atrocious fascist, military dictatorial system after seizing power with bayonets, patronized by the U.S. imperialists, the Chon Tu-hwan clique has recently stepped up the suppression of the people with the wicked aim of justifying the fascist regime by successfully hosting the IPU meeting. This has been intensively shown by the fact that the puppets have taken new fascist measures one after another on the pretext of maintaining social stability and order and that they have mobilized the regular puppet army as well as the puppet police forces.

While following and watching every act of students by deploying many agents among them and on the pretext of unsatisfactory academic results, the fascist clique has outrageously arrested or expelled those progressive students who have offended it, enraging the students.

It is natural for youths, students, and the people who have been forced to slavishly suffer the lack of rights under the fascist colonial rule of the U.S. imperialists and their stooges to join the struggle to oppose the tyrants and to achieve national dignity and democracy. Nevertheless, the Chon Tu-hwan clique has frantically run amok to suppress the righteous struggle of students by having mobile police forces fire teargas bombs. This is a treacherous act that could only be committed by those murderous devils who are trying to maintain security for fascist rule and who are seeking long-term power.

The Chon Tu-hwan ring has recently babbled about the people and about humanitarianism. This is a ridiculous, absurd act designed to conceal the true color of fascist elements. Is suppressing youths and students who have waged the anti-U.S., antifascist struggle to achieve the sovereignty of the country and the people and democracy for humanitarianism and for the people?

No matter how plausibly the fascist elements may babble about the people, wearing an unbecoming cloth of humanitarianism, no one will be deceived. It is not an accident that students of Yonsei University in Seoul demanded with a high spirit that the barbarous tyranny of the police end and that the government that has been maintained through the use of violence and the army be eliminated.

It is the treacherous color of traitor Chon Tu-hwan to subserviently follow foreign forces and to cruelly suppress the people. The Chon Tu-hwan ring tries to block the patriotic advance of the South Korean youths and students by suppressing them with bayonets and to maintain fascist colonial rule. This attempt, however, will be futile. The daily increasing fighting spirit of the South Korean youths, students, and people cannot be thwarted by bayonets, and the downfall of the fascist tyrant is unavoidable.

The Chon Tu-hwan should stop its useless fascist suppression of the people, should unconditionally, immediately release youths and students whom it has illegally arrested and imprisoned, and should step down from the seat of power without delay in accordance with the demand of the South Korean people.

RPR Statement on Student Struggle

SK030106 (Clandestine) Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT 2 Oct 83

[Statement issued on 30 September by a spokesman for the RPR on the student struggle in South Korea -- read by announcer]

[Text] The matchlessly brave youths and students are resolutely rising up, rejecting the harsh suppression by the military, fascist dictatorship and are successively raising the beacon fires on the anti-U.S. and antifascist resistance for national salvation. Youths and students in Seoul and other places throughout the country have held assemblies on campuses and have resolutely denounced and condemned the Chon Tu-hwan clique's anti-national and treacherous politics, irregularities, and unprecedented fascist policies and the neocolonialism of the U.S. imperialists protecting and fostering such acts by the Chon Tu-hwan clique. They have valiantly fought against the riot police's teargas bombs. The heroic acts which wise students fiercely commit by running the blockade of suppression are a sacred struggle to restore human beings' innate independence, which has been infringed upon and obliterated by the U.S. imperialists' colonial, fascist rule, and democratic and civil rights, to establish a new independent society without fail, and to found a reunified fatherland ahead of schedule. The invincible valor and patriotic mettle displayed at home and abroad by the hot-blood youths and students who have adopted resistance rather than service submission are planting the flames of a nationwide resistance for national salvation into the hearts of the masses, who have been oppressed.

The matchlessly valiant patriotic advance of the hot-blooded students has dealt successive blows to the U.S. imperialists and the treacherous Chon Tu-hwan ring, which have been hellbent on camouflaging colonial South Korea as an independent state through the Seoul IPU conference and on justifying all crimes, including maneuvers to perpetuate national division and provoke a new war.

In the name of the masses, the RPR highly appraises the heroic, patriotic act of the righteous youths and students who have courageously turned out to protest the U.S. imperialists' and the Chon Tu-hwan clique's tyrannical, outrageous colonial and fascist dictatorship, and it actively supports their just struggle for freedom on campus and the independence and democratization of society.

Today, while frantically conducting the anticommunist campaign to soothe the mounting spirit of resistance by directing the attention of the indignant people at the North, the treacherous Chon Tu-hwan clique is viciously perpetrating the fascist suppression of the anti-U.S. and antifascist patriotic forces.

Feeling great terror over the bombing of the American Cultural Center and the blazing up of the people's anti-U.S. and antifascist sentiment into the flames of resistance, the Chon Tu-hwan ring has brought the military and the police into an emergency alert and is raising the commotions of checking, inspecting, investigating, escorting and arresting.

Furthermore, having been hell-bent on holding the Seoul IPU conference in a so-called (?stable) atmosphere and on greeting Reagan, its master, the treacherous Chon Tu-hwan ring, fearing the plucky advance of the youths and students who are fanning the flames of the anti-U.S. and antifascist resistance for national salvation, is directing the spearhead of suppression at blocking and obliterating the advance of youths and students.

The Chon Tu-hwan clique, a group of murderers thirsty for blood and of U.S. imperialists' stooges, has suppressed with bayonets the barehanded patriotic students who have raised the beacon fires of the anti-U.S. and antifascist resistance, and it has committed the crimes of escorting, arresting, holding for trial, and punishing about 30 students since the opening of the new semester.

Sternly denouncing and condemning the bloody, fascist suppression of the patriotic students, the RPR strongly demands that the Chon Tu-hwan ring unconditionally release the imprisoned students, immediately renounce the anticommunist rackets and fascist suppression, and resign at once.

The iron-fist rule is never almighty and cannot help cope with the masses facing the colonial, fascist rule which has reached the eve of ruin. The more the fascist suppression aggravates, the more the masses' protest and struggle against it is intensified. This is a simple truth confirmed by our masses' strenuous struggle. Even though atrocities, incurring the wrath of heaven and man, of killing thousands of fellow countrymen in Kwangju were perpetrated in order to obliterate the massive advance for democratization, the masses did not submit themselves to the massacre, but developed the antifascist movement for democratization into the anti-U.S. movement for independence by more stoutly rising up. Even though the Chon Tu-hwan ring is threatening and blackmailing the people while arresting and imprisoning patriotic masses and holding murderous trials every day, the flames of the anti-U.S. and antifascist resistance for national salvation are fiercely flaring up with each passing day.

The torch of the anti-U.S. and antifascist resistance for national salvation, which is being raised by our reliable hot-blooded students, will finally expand the flames of a nationwide resistance joined by the popular masses of all walks of life.

The RPR appeals to the students across the country for firmly uniting in burying the U.S. imperialists' colonial, fascist rule and in achieving the independence and democratization of society and to the personages and patriotic masses of all walks of life for actively responding to the struggle of the students and for rising up to flight. In particular, the RPR calls for more valiantly waging the anti-U.S. struggle against Reagan's visit to South Korea. The final victory will be attained by the South Korean people who are concentrated as one on fighting under the anti-U.S. and antifascist flag for national salvation.

PRC MINISTER'S REMARKS ON UNIFICATION CITED

SK300457 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0421 GMT 30 Sep 83

[Text] Pyongyang September 30 (KCNA) -- Wu Xueqian, state councillor and foreign minister of China, spoke at the plenary meeting of the 38th U.N. General Assembly session on September 27. Referring to the Korean question, he said:

The situation of the Korean peninsula arouses apprehensions among people. The state of division of Korea into the North and South has been continuing for over 30 years. This is not only contradictory to the desire of the entire Korean people but also hampers the relaxation of the tension in this area.

The Chinese Government and people fully support the reasonable proposal for reunifying the country independently and peacefully and founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo which was advanced by President Kim Il-song.

The United States should stop interference in the internal affairs of Korea and immediately withdraw all its troops from South Korea in accordance with the relevant resolution adopted at the 30th U.N. General Assembly session, so that the Korean question may be solved by the Korean people themselves without any outside interference.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON VISIT BY ROMANIA'S OLTEANU

Wreath-Laying Ceremony

SK290411 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0344 GMT 29 Sep 83

[Text] Pyongyang September 29 (KCNA) -- The military Delegation of the Romanian Socialist Republic headed by Comrade Constantin Olteanu, member of the Executive Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party and minister of national defence, laid a wreath at the Revolutionary Martyrs' cemetery on September 28.

Present on the occasion were Lt. Generals Pak Chung-kuk and Yun Chi-ho, Major General Yi Hong-sun, and other generals and officers of the Korean People's Army, Romanian Ambassador Constantin Iftodi, and military attache of the Romanian Embassy in Pyongyang Constantin Anghel. A guard of honour of the Korean People's Army lined up there.

The guests laid a wreath at the Revolutionary Martyrs' Cemetery and observed a moment's silence in memory of martyrs. They observed a moment's silence before the bust of Comrade Kim Chong-suk, an indomitable communist revolutionary fighter and anti-Japanese heroine, and went round busts of revolutionary martyrs.

Call on Kim Il-song

SK291704 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1623 GMT 29 Sep 83

[Text] Pyongyang September 29 (KCNA) -- The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song on September 29 received the military delegation of the Socialist Republic of Romania on a visit to our country.

Present on the occasion were the members of the delegation headed by Comrade Constantin Olteanu, member of the Executive Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party and minister of national defence. On hand were Comrade O Chin-u, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and minister of People's armed forces, and Lieutenant generals of the Korean People's Army Pak Chung-kuk and Yun Chi-ho, alternate members of the C.C., the WPK. Constantin Iftodi, Romanian ambassador to Korea, was also present.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song had a talk with the guests in a cordial and friendly atmosphere. The head of the delegation presented a gift to him.

Visit to KPA Units

SK302237 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2203 GMT 30 Sep 83

[Text] Pyongyang October 1 (KCNA) -- The military delegation of the Romanian Socialist Republic headed by Comrade Constantin Olteanu, member of the Executive Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party and minister of national defence, visited the Korean People's Army Unit 809 on September 29.

The delegation was warmly welcomed by the soldiers there. A welcome function took place at the unit. After going round the combat and technological equipment of the unit, the guests watched the training of soldiers and left a souvenir at the unit. That day the delegation also visited the unit of the Korean People's Army to which Comrade Chon Mun-uk belongs.

Earlier, on September 28, the delegation inspected various places of Pyongyang.

Delegation's Itinerary Reported

SK020928 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0841 GMT 2 Oct 83

[Text] Pyongyang October 2 (KCNA) -- The Romanian military delegation headed by Comrade Constantin Olteanu, member of the Executive Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party and minister of national defence, visited Mangyongdae on October 1. The guests saw the mementoes preserved at the native house of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song in Mangyongdae and revolutionary sites on Mangyong Hill and posed for a photograph in front of the native house.

When they visited the Kim Il-song Military University, they were warmly welcomed by teachers and students. A welcome function for the delegation took place at the university. The guests saw educational facilities of the university. In the evening the delegation appreciated a music and dance performance of the ensemble of the Korean People's Army.

Military Meeting

SK020936 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0844 GMT 2 Oct 83

[Text] Pyongyang October 2 (KCNA) -- A soldiers meeting of the Ministry of People's Armed Forces was held on October 1 to welcome the military delegation of the Romanian Socialist Republic.

Placed on the platform of the meeting hall were portraits of the great leaders of our party and our people Comrade Kim Il-song and Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of Romanian Communist Party and president of the Romanian Socialist Republic.

Lt. General Pak Chung-kuk spoke at the meeting. Declaring that the Korean People's Army and the Romanian Army are class comrades-in-arms who are fighting shoulder to shoulder in the struggle against imperialism and for the victory of the cause of socialism and for defense of world peace and security, he emphasized that the significant meetings between the great leader of our people Comrade Kim Il-song and respected Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu on several occasions were a historic event in developing the traditional relations of friendship and cooperation between the two peoples and armies to a new, higher stage.

Our people and People's Army soldiers will make every effort possible to further consolidate and develop the militant friendship and revolutionary unity between the peoples and armies of Korea and Romania, he declared.

In the past period when respected Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu has been the head of the party and state of Romania, your people have achieved a great national prosperity never known in their history, he said.

Pointing to the energetic efforts the Romanian people are bending today to successfully carry out the Seventh Five-Year Plan and defend European and world peace and security,

upholding the decisions of the 12th Congress of the Romanian Communist Party and the national party conference, he said: Our people and People's Army soldiers sincerely wish the fraternal Romanian people and soldiers greater successes in their struggle to defend world peace and security, step up the country's socialist construction and increase defense capabilities, upholding the independent stand.

Concluding his speech Lt General Pak Chung-kuk presented a silk banner in the name of the meeting to the head of the delegation.

Speaking next, head of the delegation Constantin Olteanu, member of the Executive Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party and minister of national defense, said: The meeting and talks between Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party and President of the Romanian Socialist Republic, and Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, are of decisive significance in strengthening and deepening friendship between our two peoples.

Under the tested leadership of the Workers' Party of Korea headed by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the Korean people have become the possessor of industry developing at a high rate, an agriculture being incessantly modernized and constantly flourishing and developing science and national art and achieved distinguished successes in the building of a socialist state where the living standards of the population are rising with each passing day.

As your true friends, we sincerely wish the fraternal Korean people greater successes in the efforts to implement the decisions of the Sixth Congress of the WPK which opened a new project before your socialist construction.

Romania considers it to be the main point of the present era to preserve peace, the most precious wealth of mankind. For this, Romania resolutely demands an end to the arms race, disarmament and especially the removal of nuclear weapons, demands that medium-range missiles not be deployed in Europe and the existing nuclear missiles be withdrawn or destroyed and is conducting energetic activities to this end.

We hold that all disputes between states should be solved only by peaceful means and through negotiation for the preservation of world peace and cooperation in the international arena.

The Romanian working people with sentiments of militant and revolutionary solidarity have consistently supported and will support in the future, too, the fraternal Korean people's just struggle to achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of the country without any foreign interference.

Concluding his speech, he presented a silk banner in the name of the delegation to Lt General Pak Chung-kuk.

Invited to the meeting were the members of the Romanian military delegation, Romanian Ambassador Constantin Iftodi and military attache of the Romanian Embassy in Pyongyang Constantin Anghel. Colonel General Choe In-tok, Lt General Yun Chi-ho and other generals, officers and soldiers of the Korean People's Army attended the meeting.

Medals Conferred on Romanians

SK040430 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0335 GMT 4 Oct 83

[Text] Pyongyang October 4 (KCNA) -- Members of the military delegation of the Romanian Socialist Republic were awarded DPRK orders and medals with a due ceremony in Pyongyang on October 3. Present there were Vice-President, Pak Song-chol, Lt Generals of the Korean People's Army Pak Chung-kuk and Yun Chi ho, Hong Hui-chong and other personages concerned, and Romanian Ambassador to Korea Constantin Iftodi.

After a decree of the DPRK Central People's Committee has read out, Vice-President Pak Song-chol awarded the Order of the National Flag First Class to head of the delegation Comrade Constantin Olteanu, member of the Executive Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party and minister of national defence, Order of Freedom and Independence First Class to Ilie Ceausescu, Vice-Minister of national defence and Secretary of the Supreme Political Council of the Romanian Army, and Order of National Flag Second Class to Victor Stanculescu, vice-minister of national defence, who are members of the delegation, and orders and medals to other members of the delegation.

At the awarding ceremony the head of the delegation expressed deepest thanks carrying boundless reverence to Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and to Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau and secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea.

The honorable orders and medals we were awarded today are an expression of the traditional, excellent relations of friendship and mutual respect between the parties peoples and armies of the two countries, he said.

REPORTAGE ON NONALIGNED EDUCATION MINISTERS CONFERENCE

Report on 3d-Day Session

SK280040 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0005 GMT 28 Sep 83

[Text] Pyongyang September 27 (KCNA) -- The third-day session of the first conference of ministers of education and culture of non-aligned and other developing countries took place at the People's Palace of Culture on September 26. A debate on the agenda items continued at the session.

Many delegates spoke at the session.

Thongsing Thammavong, minister of culture and head of the Lao delegation, said that 85 percent of the population have become literate in Laos and an educational system established in conformity with her specific conditions. Laos is struggling to make good use of the tradition of national culture, develop a new socialist culture, liquidate the remnants of decadent culture left over by the old system and prevent the infiltration of the reactionary culture from outside, he said.

He sincerely wished the Korean people greater success in the struggle for achieving the independent and peaceful reunification of the country and accelerating the socialist construction under the wise guidance of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

Amelia Matos Sumbana, national director of the Ministry of Education and Culture and head of the Mozambican delegation, said that the Mozambican Government is directing most of funds to education from the viewpoint that the decisive factor in transforming nature and society and propelling social development is man. She pointed out that the only way for the non-aligned and other developing countries to tide over the backward economic situation is to train the younger generation into competent personnel for social development.

She stressed: We express our firm solidarity with the Korean people under the guidance of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and actively support their struggle for reunifying the country independently and peacefully by means of founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo. We strongly demand that the U.S. imperialist aggression forces withdraw from South Korea at once and sternly denounce the "two Koreas" plot of the U.S. imperialists and their stooges.

A. Parsuramen, minister of education, arts and culture and head of the Mauritius delegation, said that Mauritius is maintaining the principle of sharing experiences in various domains and frankly studying them in the spirit of mutual respect, reciprocity and solidarity with other countries and struggling against imperialism and apartheid and for South-South cooperation.

He hoped that the Pyongyang conference would not express only the hope for strengthening cooperation among non-aligned and other developing countries but advance real action programs in the spirit of mutual respect and mutual exchange.

A. B. Kamara, minister of state for education and head of the Sierra Leonean delegation, stressed that the faith instilled by the chuche idea underlies the efforts made by Sierra Leone for the development of education and culture in recent years.

The Sierra Leonean Government will develop science and technology, public health, agriculture, drama and music by directing efforts to education and culture, he said. Noting that the education and culture of non-aligned and other developing countries would rapidly develop through this conference, he said: We will excellently implement the decision to be adopted at this conference.

F. S. Tharu, state minister of education and culture and head of the Nepalese delegation, said that Nepal embarked on carrying out the state plan for improving education from early 1970, which gave a great help to systematize and develop education. The percentage of school attendance grew from 32 percent to 70 percent in the last one decade, he said. The principle of non-alignment, he said, is greatly conducive to strengthening cooperation among non-aligned and other developing countries and creating favourable conditions for developing education and culture in these countries.

Laurent Biffot, delegate of the Ministry of Culture and Arts and head of the Gabonese delegation, said that it is one of the important objectives of the Gabonese Government to train personnel in educational domain and pointed to the Gabonese Government's educational policy for this.

He noted that the percentage of school attendance is 95 percent in primary education domain and that all the school-age children could study at six-year schools. He introduced composition and educational system and content of schools of various levels for general education, technical education and higher education.

Mohamed Cherif Kheroubi, minister of education and fundamental instruction and head of the Algerian delegation, said that a solid foundation of educational system has been laid in Algeria and there are five million middle and primary school children and more than 100,000 collegians. Laying stress on the importance of technical education which gives technical knowledge of modern technical means, he said that non-aligned and other developing countries should cooperate and share experiences in this field.

Referring to the danger of the infiltration of imperialists into the cultural and information fields, he said: We have to fight to prevent it with our own rich means and experiences.

The drafting committee began its work from the morning of September 26.

The conference continues.

KCNA, TASS SIGN AGREEMENT ON NEWS EXCHANGES

SK011612 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1549 GMT 1 Oct 83

[Text] Moscow September 30 (KCNA) -- An agreement on an exchange of news services and mutual cooperation between the KOREAN CENTRAL NEWS AGENCY and the Soviet news agency TASS was signed in Moscow on September 30. It was signed by Chu Hyon-ok, general director of the KCNA, and Sergei Losev, director general of TASS.

NODONG SINMUN GROUP LEAVES FOR SOVIET UNION

SK142305 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2216 GMT 14 Sep 83

[Text] Pyongyang September 15 (KCNA) -- A delegation of NODONG SINMUN headed by its deputy editor-in-chief Pak Chong-son left Pyongyang on September 14 for a visit to the Soviet Union. It was seen off at the airport by Deputy Editor-in-Chief of NODONG SINMUN So Tong-pom and Soviet Ambassador to Korea N.M. Shubnikov.

SOVIET PRAVDA DELEGATION ARRIVES IN PYONGYANG

SK040056 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2207 GMT 3 Oct 83

[Text] Pyongyang October 4 (KCNA) -- A delegation of the Soviet paper PRAVDA headed by I.D. Laptev, deputy editor of PRAVDA, organ of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, arrived here on October 3 by air. It was met at the airport by Pak Chong-son, deputy editor-in-chief of NODONG SINMUN, and N.M. Shubnikov, Soviet ambassador to Korea.

CHONG CHUN-KI MEETS PRC PRESS DELEGATION

SK040433 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0341 GMT 4 Oct 83

[Text] Pyongyang October 4 (KCNA) -- Vice-Premier Chong Chun-ki on October 3 met and had a friendly talk with the Chinese press delegation headed by Bian Chunguang, director of the Press Management Bureau of the Ministry of Culture. Present on the occasion were Yi Pong-su, director of the Press Guidance Bureau, and Zong Kewen, Chinese ambassador to Korea.

BRIEFS

BULGARIAN FILM SHOW -- Pyongyang September 22 (KCNA) -- A film show was arranged on September 21 at the unit of the Korean People's Army to which Comrade Yi Sok belongs on the occasion of the 39th anniversary of the founding of the Bulgarian People's Army. Raiko Prokopov, military attache of the Bulgarian Embassy in Pyongyang, was invited to the film show attended by soldiers of the unit. The attendants appreciated a Bulgarian documentary film. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0352 GMT 22 Sep 83 SK] Pyongyang September (KCNA) -- A meeting was held on September 22 at the Chollima House of Culture under the sponsorship of the Committee for Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries and the Korea-Bulgaria Friendship Association on the occasion of the 60th anniversary of the September anti-fascist popular uprising in Bulgaria. It was attended by Vice-Chairman of the Committee for Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries O Mun-han and Vice-Minister of Common Education Hong Il-chon who are vice-chairmen of the Korea-Bulgaria Friendship Association, and working people in the city. Bulgarian Ambassador to Korea Vasil Khubchev and his embassy officials were invited there. Speeches were exchanged at the meeting. A photo exhibition and a film show were arranged on the same day for the occasion. The attendants saw the photographs on display and appreciated a Bulgarian feature film. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0405 GMT 23 Sep 83 SK]

ICAO FACT-FINDING TEAM ON KAL ARRIVES IN SEOUL

SK040232 Seoul YONHAP in English 0220 GMT 4 Oct 83

[Text] Seoul, Oct. 4 (YONHAP) -- The six-member investigation team of the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) came to Korea Tuesday morning from Anchorage, Alaska, after flying the "R20 route," which the downed Korean Air Lines Flight 007 was supposed to have taken.

The ICAO team was organized in accordance with the ICAO governing council's resolution adopted at an emergency meeting in Montreal, Canada, last month, which called for an independent investigation of the Sept. 1 Soviet destruction of KAL Flight 007.

ICAO officials from Lebanon, Finland, the Netherlands, Pakistan, Sweden, and Britain will meet with officials from the foreign and transportation ministries and KAL authorities to look into the cause of the incident. The team, on a four-day fact-finding mission here, is due to complete an interim report on the tragedy by mid-October.

They had left New York Sept. 27 aboard a KAL jumbo jet for Anchorage on the same route the ill-fated plane flew, beginning their month-long investigation schedule that also will take them to Tokyo and Bangkok.

KAL Flight 007 was shot down with 269 people aboard by heat-seeking missiles fired from a Soviet SU-15 fighter near Sakhalin Island after it reportedly strayed off course en route from Anchorage to Seoul. Everyone aboard was killed.

U.S. OFFICIAL: NO NEW DENG PROPOSAL ON KOREA

SK040828 Seoul YONHAP in English 0801 GMT 4 Oct 83

[Text] Seoul, Oct. 4 (YONHAP) -- China's strongman Deng Xiaoping did not make a new proposal concerning the question of the Korean peninsula as a Japanese news service had reported, a U.S. official who accompanied U.S. Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger on his Chinese trip revealed Tuesday.

Japan's KYODO NEWS SERVICE reported Monday that the Chinese leader expressed willingness to prepare conditions to ease tension in Korea during his recent talks with Weinberger in Peking.

During a meeting with Korean Foreign Minister Yi Pom-sok, James A. Kelly, deputy assistant secretary of defense for East Asian and Pacific affairs, said that Chinese leaders made no new proposals, a Korean official who attend the Yi-Kelly meeting said.

Kelly paid a call on Yi to explain to him the outcome of Weinberger's Beijing trip. The official quoted Kelly as saying China's leaders made no new proposals, but reiterated their previous stand which supports North Korea.

REPORTAGE ON OPENING OF 70TH IPU CONFERENCEActing President Council Arrives

SK010049 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 1 Oct 83 p 1

[Text] Emile Cuvelier, acting president of the council of the Inter-parliamentary Union, arrived here yesterday along with his wife to attend the Seoul conference.

The Belgian parliamentarian said upon his arrival at Kimpo International Airport he wishes that the Seoul Conference of the IPU will contribute to the promotion of world peace through sincere discussions of global issues among the participating union delegates.

Cuvelier, who is now concurrently acting president of the IPU Executive Committee, said it is regrettable that a number of the union members will not attend the conference due to some reasons. He contended that the Seoul venue for the IPU general meeting was decided upon by majority of votes in the meeting held in Rome last year and was reconfirmed in the council meeting in Helsinki this year.

"Therefore, all members of the IPU should take part in the Seoul conference to discuss world problems sincerely, regardless of their ideologies and political systems," the Belgian lawmaker said. He also revealed that some members of the union persuaded him not to take part in the Seoul conference, but he came here, to preside over meetings of the council and executive committee.

YONHAP Views Attendance, Agenda

SK300405 Seoul YONHAP in English 0259 GMT 30 Sep 83

[Text] Seoul, Sept. 30 (YONHAP) -- More than 800 leading lawmakers from over 70 nations will gather here next week for the annual convention of the Inter-parliamentary Union amid mounting East-West tension in the wake of the Soviet downing of a South Korean passenger plane a month ago.

The convening of the world parliamentarians' meeting in the South Korean capital represents a diplomatic victory for South Korea in its continuing contest with North Korea in the international arena. North Korea unsuccessfully mounted an all-out diplomatic offensive to reverse the 1982 IPU convention's decision on Seoul as the venue of this year's conference at an IPU Council meeting in Helsinki last April. When this attempt failed, North Korea again turned to its friends and allies to dissuade them from attending the Seoul meeting.

Apart from North Korean cajolery, some communist nations are said to have made a last-minute reversal of their earlier plans to send lawmakers to the Seoul conference because of heightening East-West tension in the wake of the Korean airliner incident.

As has been expected, North Korean lawmakers have turned down an appeal from their South Korean colleagues to come to the Seoul meeting.

It is nonetheless an impressive achievement of the organizers of the Seoul IPU convention that about 800 lawmakers from more than 70 nations have decided to attend the meeting. Among the prospective participants are former prime ministers and other high-caliber politicians including more than 25 parliamentary speakers.

At next week's meeting, the world parliamentary assembly will address such routine issues as global arms control and the creation of an equitable world economic order.

The Seoul meeting, which comes a month after the Soviet shooting down of the Korean Air Lines Boeing 747 with 269 people aboard, including an American congressman, is also likely to debate the Soviet action, South Korean lawmakers said. A Swiss delegation to the conference last week submitted a draft resolution on civil aviation safety to the IPU Secretariat in Geneva. It is yet to be seen, however, what action, if any, the IPU will take on the Korean airliner issue because it requires a two-thirds majority for the question to be adopted as an item on the convention agenda.

Whether or not the IPU takes any castigatory action on the Soviet action at its Seoul meeting, South Korean lawmakers say a debate itself by the world parliamentarians' organization would be meaningful in that it again will focus the world's attention on this issue.

In addition, a successful convening of the IPU meeting also will attest to the ability of South Korea to play host to mammoth international gatherings such as the 1986 Asian Games and the 1988 Summer Olympics.

Conference Opens 4 Oct

SKD40323 Seoul YONHAP in English 0302 GMT 4 Oct 83

[Text] Seoul, Oct 4 (YONHAP) -- With East-West relations strained by the Sept 1 Soviet downing of a Korean airliner, the inter-parliamentary Union (IPU) opened its annual conference here Tuesday with lawmakers from 72 nations attending.

The Soviet Union and its East European allies boycotted the meeting. Also absent were delegates from such communist nations as North Korea.

In opening remarks, Emile Cuvelier of Belgium, acting president of the 100-nation body of lawmakers, said, "I cannot but regret the absence of several delegations, including one of the most assiduous and influential. If other delegations were to adopt a similar attitude in other circumstances, the union's work would soon be impaired... and its future even jeopardized.

"Today, more than ever before, the international situation requires active participation of the parliamentarians of the whole world... to resolve the too numerous problems of our time," Cuvelier said. "Such problems include the fratricidal fighting in Lebanon and Chad, apartheid in South Africa, the war between Iraq and Iran, the troubles in Latin America and Afghanistan, the situation in Poland and, lastly, the attack by a military aircraft on a civilian aeroplane -- a dreadful tragedy which claimed the lives of over 250 innocent men and women, all the victims of ideologies which too many leaders believe they can put above human values."

President Chon Tu-hwan, in an address at the opening ceremony, called for a new world order based on reconciliation, equality and cooperation. He said the creation of such an order is most urgent for the common prosperity of mankind.

"A new world order should be established based not on confrontation but on mutual help," Chon said. "We have to rally behind a new order with a genuine willingness to cooperate through technology transfer and free trade."

The Korean leader eschewed any direct reference to the absence of the Soviet delegation and those of Soviet-bloc countries and said South Korea would welcome all nations to the 1988 Summer Olympics slated for its capital.

South Korea would do everything in its power to bring North Korea to the conference table with the conviction that dialogue and reconciliation is the only way to peace and security, he said.

U.N. Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar, in a message sent to the Seoul IPU meeting, said: "I welcome the major attention which the IPU is devoting to ways and means of strengthening the United Nations.... What must be realized is that the effectiveness of the United Nations depends on the support and confidence of member states and on the willingness of the Security Council... to cooperate in the settlement of conflict."

In the afternoon, the delegates will convene their first session at the main hall of the Korean National Assembly and will elect Chae Mun-sik, speaker of the Korean National Assembly, the president of the Seoul conference. The lawmakers also will hear a report by the IPU secretary general on the state and work of the union and discuss a Swiss-proposed draft resolution on civil aviation safety.

Chon Meets Delegations Leaders

SK040935 Seoul YONHAP in English 0852 GMT 4 Oct 83

[Text] Seoul, Oct 4 (YONHAP) -- President Chon Tu-hwan met Tuesday afternoon with five nations' parliamentary speakers participating in the 70th Inter-parliamentary Union (IPU) conference which started here earlier in the day.

Chon invited Somalian People's Assembly President Mohamed Ibrahim Ahmed to Chongwadae, the presidential mansion in Seoul to discuss matters of bilateral interests. He also had separate talks with the speaker of the Sudanese People's Assembly I. z el Din as-Sa'id, Nepalese Parliament President Marich Man Singh, Zairean Parliamentary Speaker A'dokpe Lingo Nzondomyo and Senegalese National Assembly President Habid Thiam. Korean National Assembly Speaker Chae Mun-sik and Secretary General U Pyong-kyu were also present at the meetings.

President Chon also met Marcel Prud'homme, chairman of the Defence Committee of the Canadian lower house.

CHON CALLS FOR NATIONAL UNITY TO CREATE 'NEW HISTORY'

SK040215 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 4 Oct 83 p 1

[Text] President Chon Tu-hwan said yesterday that the nation would be able to weather any adversities, should all people positively join the national task to create a new history in a national sense of unity.

"This is not only a solemn mandate of our generation but a road toward realizing the lofty ideal of founding the nation," he went on.

In an address delivered during a ceremony marking the 4315th anniversary of the founding of the nation at the Sejong Cultural Center, the chief executive said: "Our nation has displayed its wisdom and tough spirit to cope with various challenges and ordeals." The address was read by Premier Kim Sang-hyop.

He went on to say that the country is now meeting a significant era of great prosperity by taking over valuable national legitimacy and property left behind by our ancestors. He added: "We should renew our resolve to realize the lofty ideal of founding our nation by achieving a unified and advanced fatherland."

Chon cited the maintenance of a single-nation country and the creation of a glorious national history as tokens of the national sense of self-reliance.

Noting that the international circumstances surrounding the Korean peninsula are clouded by uncertainty and instability and the nation has remained divided for a prolonged period, he said that the North Korean communists have been intensifying their anti-national maneuvers to launch an invasion of the Republic of Korea.

MATERIALS ON CELEBRATION OF PRC NATIONAL DAY

PRC Envoy Hosts Reception

OW040757 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1409 GMT 29 Sep 83

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 29 September (MONTSAME) -- (Wang Haisha), PRC charge d'affaires ad interim in the MPR, held a reception today on the occasion of the 34th founding anniversary of the PRC.

The reception was attended by Y. Ochir, MPR minister of foreign trade; D. Yendon, MPR first deputy minister of foreign affairs; B. Myagmarjab, chairman of the MPR Hydro-meteorological Service Administration, and other officials, as well as heads and members of diplomatic missions accredited in Ulaanbaatar.

Embassy Staff Feted

OW300636 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in English 1611 GMT 28 Sep 83

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, September 28 (MONTSAME) -- On the occasion of the 34th anniversary of the foundation of the People's Republic of China, the Mongolian-Chinese Friendship Society has screened a Mongolian feature film for diplomatic staff of the Chinese Embassy in Ulaanbaatar.

UNEN Article

OW031816 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in English 1726 GMT 3 Oct 83

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, October 3 (MONTSAME) -- 34 years ago, on October 1, 1949, the anti-imperialist people's revolution triumphed in China and the People's Republic of China was proclaimed. This was the outcome of years of selfless struggle of the Chinese people and their outstanding representatives -- communists and revolutionaries -- for national and social emancipation of the country from centuries of feudal oppression and the reactionary regime of militarists, writes the Mongolian national daily UNEN in its signed article.

The victory of the people's revolution, which was an event of transcendent significance in the history of long-suffering China, was directly linked with the favourable development of situation on the world arena, which was the direct outcome of the utter defeat by the Soviet Army of fascist Germany and imperialist Japan. The people's revolution opened before the Chinese people most favourable prospects for the construction of a new life and the development of the country along the path of genuine freedom and progress, writes the UNEN.

China's establishment of close relations of friendship and cooperation with the Soviet Union was of paramount significance in safeguarding and consolidating the historic gains of the Chinese people, underlines the paper.

The first years of the people's power were marked by tremendous achievements in the development of the economy. The organisational and guiding force of the Chinese people -- the Communist Party of China -- then enjoyed respect and authority in the world communist and workers movement.

The revolutionary transformations in China in the first years of the people's power were juridically consolidated in the first Constitution of the People's Republic of China of 1954. The question of changing private-capitalist industry and trade into state sector was successfully tackled. The experience of development of China itself, as well as that of the other fraternal socialist countries made it possible for People's China to elaborate the course of the country's development along the path of socialist construction. This course underlay the resolution of the 8th Congress of the Communist Party of China.

However, the anti-popular and the anti-socialist activities of the Maoists, the erroneous and pernicious political campaigns and experiments naturally led the country to the brink of complete decay. Owing to the radical deviation in the foreign political course of the country, China alienated itself from its genuine class friends and allies and leagued together with its former enemy--the most reactionary grouping of imperialist powers, writes the UNEN.

A fact that deserves attention is the criticism by the present leadership of the People's Republic of China of the gross mistakes committed by the Maoists and the no-less efforts directed at surmounting difficulties arisen as a consequence of a decade of upheavals and disorder. Considerable effort, patience and time are undoubtedly required to eliminate these baneful consequences, underlines the article. Nevertheless, alongside this, the Chinese leadership has no desire whatsoever to renounce from anti-Sovietism and Great-Han expansionism, which is a stumbling block to the correct solution of many crucial problems of domestic and foreign policy.

The interests of the people pressingly urge the normalisation of relations between the People's Republic of China and the Soviet Union and with other neighbouring countries to the benefit of peace and stability in Asia and the entire world. The Chinese side, however, putting forward deliberate unacceptable preconditions, infringing, in particular, upon the sovereignty of the Mongolian People's Republic. As regards Mongolia, the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party and the Mongolian Government have repeatedly stated their readiness to normalize bilateral relations on the principles of peaceful co-existence and good-neighbourliness.

TSEDENBAL, BATMONH VISIT PROVINCIAL ART EXHIBITION

OW300033 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in English 1608 GMT 29 Sep 83

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, September 29 (MONTSAME) -- General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Mongolian Peoples Revolutionary Party (MPRP CC), Chairman of the Presidium of the Great Peoples Hural of the MPR Yu. Tsedenbal, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the MPR J. Batmonh and other leaders of the party and the Government of Mongolia visited the exhibition "Golden Gobi" on September 28. The exhibition is underway in Ulaanbaatar within the framework of the 10-day of culture and art of South Gobi Province in Ulaanbaatar. It eloquently tells about socialist changes in the Gobi, about life and labour of rural workers. Exhibits showing diverse nature, fauna and flora of the Gobi are also on display here. During the visit by the party and government leaders, Chairman of the Executive Board of the Hural of Peoples Deputies of South Gobi Province T. Naranhuu and secretary of the provincial party committee J. Abarzad on behalf of all the working people of the province presented to the childrens fund of the MPR 150 thousand tugriks and to the international pioneer camp Nairamdal a Mongolian gher -- the traditional round-shape abode. The gift was delivered to chairwoman of the Central Commission of the Childrens Fund of Mongolia A.I. Tsedenbal-Filatova. On the same day Yu. Tsedenbal, J. Batmonh and the other leaders of the party and the Government of Mongolia saw the concert "Melodies of the Gobi" in the State Academic Drama Theatre named after D. Natsagdorj.

USSR PROPAGANDA, EDUCATION DELEGATION ARRIVES

BK031234 Phnom Penh SPK in English 1101 GMT 3 Oct 83

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK October 3 -- A delegation of the commission for Propaganda and Education of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union led by V. Sevruk, vice-chairman of the commission, arrived here Monday for a visit to Kampuchea.

The Soviet guests were welcomed at Pochentong Airport by Men Saman, member of the Central Committee of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea and vice chairman of the Commission for Propaganda and Education. Also present was Oleg Bostorin, Soviet ambassador to Kampuchea.

SEPTEMBER BORDER INCURSIONS BY THAIS REPORTED

BK030632 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0413 GMT 3 Oct 83

[Text] Phnom Penh, 3 Oct (SPK) -- During September, Thailand's air force sent F-5's, L-19's, and helicopters to carry out 16 reconnaissance flights over Kouk Romiet, Yeang Dangcum, the Preah Vihear temples, Ampil, Thmar Puok, and Anlung Veng located between 2 and 7 km inside Kampuchean territory.

At sea, 712 intrusions by Thai boats were reported in the sectors located from 3 to 27 nautical miles southwest and northwest of Kong and Tang islands.

On land, Thailand launched 307 105-mm and 120-mm mortar attacks against Anlung Veng and Rominh (Siem Reap), Kouk Romiet, Yeang Dangcum, Pailin, Samlot, Ta Sanh, Buor, and Toek Sap (Battambang), Smat Deng (Pursat), and Hills 199, 309, and 225 (Koh Kong). Kampuchean border guards during this month put out of action 606 attackers and seized hundreds of rifles and a considerable quantity of other military equipment.

SIHANOUK MEETS NORWAY'S SVENN STRAY IN NEW YORK

BK040419 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 3 Oct 83

[Text] Democratic Kampuchean President Samdech Norodom Sihanouk met and held cordial talks with His Excellency Svern Stray, foreign minister of Norway, in New York on 27 September. The Norwegian foreign minister reiterated the Norwegian Government's support for the struggle of the Kampuchean people and the CGDK for national liberation.

KHIEU SAMPHAN MEETS TOGO MINISTER IN NEW YORK

BK040429 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 3 Oct 83

[Text] Khieu Samphan, vice president of Democratic Kampuchea in charge of foreign affairs, held cordial talks with His Excellency Anani Kuma Akakpo-Ahianyo, foreign minister of Togo, at the headquarters of the United Nations in the afternoon of 27 September. The Togolese foreign minister reiterated the full support of the Togolese Government for the cause of national liberation struggle of the Kampuchean people and the CGDK.

LEADERS GREET PRC FOUNDING ANNIVERSARY

BK031018 Vientiane KPL in English 0905 GMT 3 Oct 83

[Text] Vientiane, October 3 (KPL) -- The People's Supreme Assembly, the Council of Ministers of the Lao People's Democratic Republic, on September 30, jointly sent a telegram to the Standing Committee of the National People's Assembly and the Government of the People's Republic of China, greeting the 34th founding anniversary of the PRC.

34 years ago, said the telegram, the Chinese revolution had scored brilliant successes in struggling against the colonialists, feudalists, capitalists, and hence founding the PRC which was considered as a historic turn-point of China. Since then, the Chinese people have actively struggled in view to defend the fruit of the revolution and improved their own livelihood.

Laos and China are neighbour countries and their population always have friendly relation with each other, further writes the telegram. We hope that these relations will be restored and improved for the interest of the two countries of Laos and China, for the interest of peace and stability in Asia and in the world.

The telegram also wished the Chinese people successes in their just cause.

On the same occasion, Phoun Sipaseut, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of foreign affairs, also sent a telegram of greetings to his Chinese counterpart Wu Xueqian.

POLISH GOVERNMENT DELEGATION LEAVES FOR HOME

BK040715 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 4 Oct 83

[Text] The government delegation of the Polish People's Republic led by Wladyslaw Gwiazda deputy minister of foreign trade and chairman of the Poland-Laos Commission for Economic, Scientific, and Technical Cooperation, left Vientiane for home on 2 October after attending the second session of the commissions for economic, scientific, and technical cooperation between the LPDR and the Polish People's Republic, which was held on 28 September.

The delegation was seen off at Wattai Airport by Noupnan Sitphasai, vice chairman of the State Planning Committee and chairman of the Laos-Poland Commission for Economic, Scientific, and Technical Cooperation, and members of the commission together with a number of cadres concerned. Jozef Puta, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Polish People's Republic to Laos, was also on hand to see the delegation off at the airport.

BRIEFS

DELEGATION RETURNS FROM SRV -- Vientiane, September 30 (KPL) -- The Lao party delegation led by Chanmi Douangboutdi, member of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party CC and director of the party and state theoretical school, was back home on September 29, after having visited the Socialist Republic of Vietnam at the invitation of the Vietnamese Communist Party. The delegation was welcomed home by Somhak Chanthamat, member of the LPRP CC and head of the party CC's training board, and Ambassador Nguyen Xuan of the SRV. [Text] [Vientiane KPL in English 0907 GMT 30 Sep 83 BK]

PREMIER CONFIRMS CANCELLATION OF REAGAN VISIT

BK040706 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 0530 GMT 4 Oct 83

[Text] It is definite that U.S. President Ronald Reagan has canceled his scheduled visit to Thailand in November. This was stated by Prime Minister General Prem Tinsulanon to newsmen this morning before attending the Cabinet meeting. The prime minister disclosed that he received a letter from the U.S. President yesterday night saying that, due to important matters in the U.S. Congress, he could not visit Thailand. The U.S. President expressed regret at the unexpected event and assured that he would visit Thailand some time in the future.

Cancellation Caused by Philippine Unrest

BK040412 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 4 Oct 83 pp 1, 3

[By The Chongkhadikit]

[Excerpt] United States President Ronald Reagan has cancelled his scheduled visits to Thailand, the Philippines and Indonesia where he was to have met the ASEAN Standing Committee.

Washington has given as the excuse that Reagan has unfinished legislative business at home. However, he will still visit Japan and South Korea.

Despite the official American explanation, it is believed that Reagan would prefer not to visit the Philippines under the conditions which have arisen as a result of the assassination of opposition leader Benigno Aquino. In order to save President Ferdinand Marcos's face, Reagan has also had to cancel plans to visit Jakarta and Bangkok.

American sources mentioned the possibility of the President visiting ASEAN in April next year when he is scheduled to make an official visit to China.

With Reagan cancelling his visit to Jakarta, Indonesian Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaadma, chairman of the ASEAN Standing Committee, said that the ASEAN foreign ministers meeting in Jakarta would now most probably be held on January 7 when another meeting is also scheduled. That meeting would admit Brunei as the sixth member of ASEAN. Although disappointed, Mokhtar said he could understand Reagan's position.

FOREIGN MINISTER ADDRESSES UN ON KAMPUCHEA'S PLIGHT

BK040742 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 4 Oct 83 pp 4, 5

[3 October statement by Thai foreign minister and chairman of the Thai delegation to the UN, Air Chief Marshal Sitthi Sawetsila, to the 38th regular session of the UN General Assembly]

[Excerpt] In Southeast Asia, the continuing tragedy of Kampuchea poses for the international community similarly grave security and humanitarian concerns. For the fifth successive year, the Kampuchean people find themselves under the yoke of alien domination and foreign occupation and are being denied their right to self-determination.

The Kampuchean people have been uprooted from their homes, and large numbers have been forced to seek food, shelter and safety in neighbouring Thailand and along the Tai-Kampuchean border.

Approximately 60,000 Kampuchean displaced persons are in UNHCR-supervised camps in Thailand waiting for resettlement opportunities in third countries or a chance to return safely to their homes, and over 200,000 more are encamped along the border where they are totally dependent on humanitarian assistance being coordinated by the United Nations Relief Operation (UNRO). The massive influx of Kampuchean refugees and displaced persons into Thailand has in turn displaced over 100,000 Thai villagers in the border areas.

The Kampuchean refugee encampments as well as the local population in the border areas are under constant threat of armed attacks, shelling and bombardment by Vietnamese occupation forces in Kampuchea. Systematic attacks were conducted by those forces against Kampuchean civilian refugee camps between January and April of this year in violation of humanitarian principles, resulting in numerous casualties. The attacking forces also razed to the ground a Red Cross hospital, schools and lowly shelters which have housed tens of thousands of refugees. Bombardment of those camps by Vietnamese guns has continued sporadically since June of this year, which has hampered international relief operations and exacerbated the already tense situation along the border.

The plight of the Kampuchean refugees and displaced persons as well as that of the affected Thai villagers in the border areas rightly continue to be a matter of serious concern to the international community. It may be recalled in particular that the General Assembly in Resolution 35/6 called for the stationing of a United Nations Observer Team on the Thai side of the border in conjunction with the establishment of safe areas under United Nations supervision in western Kampuchea for the displaced Kampuchean civilians who would wish to return to their homeland. Once again, the Commission on Human Rights and the Economic and Social Council expressed grave concern over the activities of the foreign forces in Kampuchea, particularly their military attacks on refugees along the Thai-Kampuchean border.

My delegation therefore believes that appropriate measures, such as the establishment of safe areas for Kampuchean civilians and the stationing of UN observers should again be considered, in order to help deter future Vietnamese actions and thus save innocent lives.

The Government of Thailand reaffirms its continued commitment to humanitarian principles in doing whatever it can to alleviate the sufferings of the Kampuchean refugees and displaced persons. But our efforts require a reciprocal commitment on the part of the international community. As a developing country, our resources are limited and the accompanying political, social and security considerations related to the refugee problem impose an additional strain on Thai society. We shall continue to do our fair share, but we cannot be expected to shoulder the burden alone.

The United Nations has been in the forefront of the international effort to come to the assistance of Kampuchean civilians affected by the ongoing conflict in Kampuchea. This undertaking by the United Nations is in line with the highest principles and purposes of this organization. The continuing humanitarian needs along the Thai-Kampuchean border are both real and manifest. It is an international problem that calls for international actions. It is the proper function of the United Nations to respond to these pressing humanitarian needs.

The Government of Thailand therefore urges the United Nations and our secretary-general to continue to provide the framework and leadership for the humanitarian relief and assistance programme along the Thai-Kampuchean border.

In this regard, my delegation would like to express its profound appreciation to the donor countries as well as to the secretary-general, the United Nations agencies, the International Committee of the Red Cross and the many international voluntary agencies which have helped to avert a major tragedy by coming to the relief and assistance of Kampuchean refugees and displaced persons.

We urge donor countries to continue to give their full support to the humanitarian relief operation of the United Nations and also to consider sympathetically the urgent need for increased resettlement of Kampuchean as well as other Indochinese refugees. At the same time, the inalienable right of Kampuchean refugees and other displaced Indochinese persons to return safely to their homes must be reaffirmed.

Voluntary repatriation continues to be the most natural solution to the refugee problem in Southeast Asia. However, it is apparent that the humanitarian situation in Southeast Asia can be permanently resolved only through a comprehensive settlement of the underlying political problems. As the secretary-general states in his annual report: "The problem of refugees can be resolved only with a settlement of the root political causes."

There are disturbing reports of demographic changes being imposed by the occupying power in several provinces of Kampuchea through the settlement of Vietnamese nationals and the further displacement of the Kampuchean population. Such action is in contravention of international law and the Geneva Convention relative to the treatment of civilians in time of war of August 12, 1949, and should be strongly condemned by the world community.

Vietnam's present intransigence and intentions constitute destabilising factors in Southeast Asia and continue to hinder constructive dialogue and cooperation among the regional members. The situation in Kampuchea continues to be a direct threat to the peace and stability of the region as well as to international peace and security.

In reception of this fact, the General Assembly in the past four successive sessions had adopted, by overwhelming and increasing majorities, resolutions calling for withdrawal of all foreign forces from Kampuchea, and the free exercise of self-determination by the Kampuchean people. This assembly and the International Conference on Kampuchea held under the aegis of the United Nations in 1981, have outlined a reasonable and practical framework for peaceful settlement of the conflict which takes into account the legitimate interests of all concerned.

My delegation earnestly calls upon Vietnam as a member of this organisation to forego the recourse to arms, and to begin the process of negotiations that will lead to a peaceful and comprehensive political settlement of the Kampuchean problems, in the interest of regional as well as international peace and security.

In an effort to create the necessary atmosphere for negotiations, I proposed in April of this year that Vietnam withdraw its forces 30 kilometres from the Thai-Kampuchean border. This proposal was also endorsed by the other ASEAN foreign ministers as a necessary confidence-building measure. It was also intended as a measure to relieve tension and in particular the danger to Kampuchean civilian refugees along the border. Regrettably, Vietnamese response has been negative, and renewed bombardment of refugee encampments along the border has since occurred.

Since Vietnam has announced partial withdrawal of its troops, Vietnam should agree to withdraw those troops from the Thai border which would be more verifiable, as it will take place in a clearly defined geographical area. It is further proposed that a ceasefire be observed in the areas where withdrawals have taken place, which should then be constituted as safe areas for uprooted Kampuchean civilians under UNHCR auspices. In addition, a UN peacekeeping force or observer group could be introduced to supervise the withdrawals and to keep the peace along the border.

International economic assistance would then be envisaged as a means to help rebuild the livelihood of the uprooted Kampucheans in those areas.

The peoples of Kampuchea have suffered inexorably from the ravages of war and the military occupation of their country. The ASEAN foreign ministers have therefore envisaged the eventual convening of an international conference for the reconstruction and rehabilitation of Kampuchea after the withdrawal of all foreign forces as part of a comprehensive settlement of the Kampuchean problem.

Despite a five-year campaign of suppression and intimidation, the Kampuchean nationalist resistance against the Vietnamese occupation forces is growing in strength. The Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea under the presidency of Samdech Norodom Sihanouk has rallied the Kampuchean people to the struggle for national liberation and independence and has gained wide international support and recognition. The broad-based coalition government under Prince Sihanouk is a positive step towards a comprehensive political settlement and national reconciliation in Kampuchea.

My delegation would like to express our deep appreciation to the chairman of the Ad Hoc Committee of the International Conference on Kampuchea, His Excellency Ambassador Massamba Sarre of Senegal, as well as to the other members of the Ad Hoc Committee, for their continuing efforts to find a just and durable solution to the Kampuchea problem in accordance with the mandate entrusted to them by the International Conference on Kampuchea. At the same time, my delegation would like to express our sincere appreciation for the continued efforts of His Excellency Dr Willibald Pahr of Austria, president of the International Conference on Kampuchea.

NATION REVIEW ON AUSTRALIA'S STAND ON KAMPUCHEA

BK040156 Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 4 Oct 83 p 4

[Editorial: "Australia's Surprising Recalcitrance"]

[Text] Australia threw a spanner in the works when her Foreign Minister Bill Hayden came to Bangkok to take part in discussions following the ASEAN foreign ministers meeting in June this year. A sour note was sounded in the traditional camaraderie that prevails during the annual talks between ASEAN foreign ministers and their dialogue partners. Somewhat to the surprise of everyone concerned, Hayden said that ASEAN must show greater flexibility in dealing with Hanoi, quite unaware that ASEAN had shown all the flexibility possible while Vietnam had refused to budge even one millimetre.

Subsequently, Hayden went to both Hanoi and Beijing and we had hoped that his understanding of the situation would have improved. Even before the Labour government took over in Australia, that country had withdrawn her recognition from Democratic Kampuchea because the genocidal Pol Pot regime was involved in it. ASEAN was not very pleased but, naturally, nobody can defend Pol Pot. But it is quite surprising that Australia is taking the same line as in Bangkok as the crucial voting on Kampuchea comes up before the UN General Assembly.

Much to ASEAN's surprise Australia first refused to co-sponsor the resolution that all "foreign troops" should leave Kampuchea. She had said that she would, however, vote in favour of the resolution but she changed her mind again and said that there must be some qualifications in the resolution. To reduce the Australian stand to the very basics, it would appear that Australia would prefer the Vietnamese to stay in Kampuchea. If the same logic is applied, she would also like the Soviet troops to stay in Afghanistan.

Such a statement may not truly reflect Australian foreign policy because we are sure that the Labour government is just feeling its way. When radical political parties take over from centrist governments, change for the sake of change appears to be natural, during the first year at least.

French President Francois Mitterrand tried that during his first year in office and then had to moderate his policies. Former Australian Prime Minister Gough Whitlam also tried to make radical shifts but he did not last long enough. But usually radical governments do come to some sensible policies later if only out of sheer necessity. From that point of view, we are confident that Australia will ultimately come to think and act from the point of view of what is best for her.

There is no question that ASEAN members will be extremely peeved by Australia's recalcitrant stand and we hope that they do not make any rash statements. Australia has enjoyed extremely good relationships with ASEAN members and we do hope that the current phase will pass. Singapore and Malaysia are even tied closer to the Australians than the other three ASEAN members because of the five-power defence agreement that they have. (The other two are UK and New Zealand.) In the light of all this, we do hope that Australia does not make a habit of slighting her old friends just for the sake of proving to herself her own importance.

VOFA ON ALLEGED NGUYEN CO THACH APPEALS TO ASEAN

BK031528 Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in English 1230 GMT 3 Oct 83

[Text] Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach has asked Thailand and other ASEAN countries to help save Vietnamese face by reducing their verbal attack on Hanoi for its military presence in Kampuchea. During his meeting with Thai Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila at the UN building in New York late last week, the Vietnamese foreign minister also pledged that Vietnam will be more responsive to ASEAN proposal regarding the Kampuchean issue given that ASEAN tones down its verbal attack on Hanoi, an informed Foreign Ministry source said today afternoon.

The source said the five ASEAN foreign ministers have also rejected Thach's suggestion that ASEAN withdraw its planned introduction of the resolution to the UN General Assembly later this month calling for Vietnamese troop withdrawal and the self-determination of Kampuchean people.

According to the source, ASEAN foreign ministers have agreed to maintain their diplomatic means to the United Nations in finding a peaceful solution to the Kampuchean problem, stressing that ASEAN has always been flexible but has never lost its principle in dealing with Vietnam. The source said ASEAN has determined not to withdraw such a resolution from the UN stage, adding that more than 100 UN members have agreed to endorse the resolution. It is expected that ASEAN will gain additional votes over last year's record in both the credentials and resolutions, and the number of votes favoring ASEAN's resolutions this year will increase to around 107, the source said.

DETAILS OF SITTHI-NGUYEN CO THACH UN TALKS REPORTED

BK030155 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 3 Oct 83 pp 1, 3

[By The Chongkhadikit]

[Text] United Nations -- Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila and his Vietnamese counterpart agreed yesterday to refrain from personal and national attacks on each other through official media and in general pledged to do everything possible to lessen tension.

But ACM [Air Chief Marshal] Sitthi turned down a request from Nguyen Co Thach that he "must" go to Hanoi. In the course of a half-hour meeting which began in tension but ended on a friendly note, Mr Thach threatened Thailand with "punishment by God" if Thai support for Kampuchean resistance forces continues. The two foreign ministers agreed to maintain a dialogue but ACM Sitthi refused to go to Hanoi because Vietnam had not done anything which would give him an assurance that such a trip would be worthwhile. He said he could not go to Vietnam and return "empty-handed."

ACM Sitthi invited Mr Thach to come to Bangkok at any time for consultations, although he added that he hoped that such talks would be on substantive matters.

Mr Thach again turned down ACM Sitthi's suggestion, first made last March, that Vietnamese troops withdraw 30 kilometres from the Thai frontier into Kampuchea. He said China and Thailand would be free to use the vacated area to assist Pol Pot forces. But ACM Sitthi replied that neither Thailand nor any of its ASEAN partners had any wish to see Pol Pot return to power.

The conversation in the UN building began with Mr Thach appearing tense and pursuing the talks in a manner described as "aggressive" by a source who was present. Mr Thach said there had been a confrontation for four years and whether the confrontation continued for another 20 years made no difference to Vietnam.

When ACM Sitthi insisted that there was no confrontation so far as he was concerned, Mr Thach replied that there was hatred by Thailand and ASEAN towards Vietnam. ACM Sitthi repeated that "there is no hatred on our side."

Mr Thach claimed ACM Sitthi had called him a "liar," but the Thai foreign minister denied this. He added that Thailand had no desire to be enemies with Hanoi.

Both ministers agreed they should stop confrontation but also agreed the problems could not be solved overnight. Patience was needed. "We have to start something, sometime," ACM Sitthi told his Vietnamese counterpart. Both sides agreed in principle to the continuation of bilateral dialogue. But for the record, ACM Sitthi said that dialogues are not negotiations.

As expected, the two foreign ministers discussed Mr Thach's suggestion that ASEAN withdraw its planned introduction of a resolution to the UN General Assembly later this month calling for Vietnamese troop withdrawals and self-determination for Kampucheans. In exchange, Mr Thach had pledged to withdraw Vietnam's challenge to the right of the Democratic Kampuchea coalition to hold the Kampuchean UN seat. ASEAN sources said ASEAN Standing Committee Chairman Indonesian Foreign Minister Maktar Kusumaatmaja had already informed Mr Thach of the ASEAN attitude that such a trade-off was unacceptable.

Even as the meeting took place, Thailand's permanent representative to the UN, M.L. Phiraphong Kasemsri, was collecting signatures of co-sponsors for the ASEAN resolution. A total of nearly 50 is expected.

It is believed that one or two additional votes will be obtained over last year's record totals in both the credentials and resolutions. Last year the credentials vote favoured Democratic Kampuchea by 90-29 with 26 abstentions. The ASEAN resolution was passed 105-23, with 20 abstentions.

When ACM Sitthi brought up the appeal to Hanoi to pull back 30 kilometres from Thailand, Mr Thach said "Thailand would be free to help Pol Pot return to power. That means capitulation by Vietnam." ACM Sitthi replied: "How can there be capitulation? There is no war between us. As long as the Kampuchean problem remains, other countries will benefit from the situation." Mr Thach said, "each of us has a different view of who benefits from the situation." The two men agreed there was no need to spell out who would benefit, and each country was entitled to its own analysis of the situation.

ACM Sitthi explained that Thailand would like a border withdrawal to prevent problems such as refugees and international tension. He stressed Thailand did not want Pol Pot to return to power, and said this is the position of ASEAN as well.

Mr Thach then said he had been to Bangkok many times and told ACM Sitthi: "You must go to Hanoi." Mr Sitthi said, "I have mentioned during my election campaign that I would visit Hanoi if the Vietnamese forces withdraw 30 kilometres from the border. I cannot go now unless Vietnam does something constructive. I cannot return emptyhanded.

Mr Thach was "welcome to come to Thailand at any time to discuss any problems that come up," ACM Sitthi said, adding he would prefer to discuss substantive matters and "not just talk."

Mr Thach suggested that "we should stop attacking each other." ACM Sitthi replied, "I cannot help in the case of others (private media) but in my case, I will stop attacking" via official media.

Mr Thach said that if Thailand continued to help the resistance forces "there will be punishment." "What punishment?" ACM Sitthi asked. "Punishment by God," said Mr Thach.

At the end of the dialogue the two foreign ministers laughed with each other.

ROYAL MESSAGE GREETES PRC NATIONAL DAY

BK020910 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 1300 GMT 1 Oct 83

[Text] On the occasion of the national day of the People's Republic of China, 1 October, his majesty the king sent the following greetings message to the chairman of National People's Congress of the People's Republic of China:

On the occasion of the national day of the People's Republic of China, I and the Thai people would like to extend greetings and heartfelt wishes to you for your good health and happiness and for prosperity of the Chinese people.

ATHIT DEPARTS FOR VISIT TO SOUTH KOREA

BK030902 Bangkok BANGKOK WORLD in English 3 Oct 83 p 3

[Excerpt] Supreme Commander Gen Athit Kamlang-ek left for South Korea this morning for a seven-day official visit at the invitation of the South Korean Army. He will be observing military developments in that country during his stay. Gen Athit, who is also army commander-in-chief, was accompanied by Army Chief-of-Staff Gen Banchop Bunnak and a few high-ranking Army officials. He will return to Bangkok on Sunday evening. Prior to his departure, Gen Athit encouraged the staff of the Supreme Command Headquarters to continue to work with determination and cooperate with each other for the benefit of the country. Gen Athit took over the post of Supreme Commander from Gen Saiyut Koetphon on Saturday.

VNA DENIES NGUYEN CO THACH KAMPUCHEA OFFER

OW031534 Hanoi VNA in English 1518 GMT 3 Oct 83

[Text] Hanoi VNA October 3 -- According to A.F.P. the BANGKOK POST on October 2, 1983 reported that "Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach had vowed to drop his efforts to upset ASEAN-backed Coalition Government of the Democratic Kampuchea if ASEAN refrained from pressing its call for a Vietnamese troops withdrawal from Kampuchea this year."

VIETNAM NEWS AGENCY is authorized to completely reject the above-said fabrication.

NHAN DAN SEES 'NOTHING NEW' IN REAGAN PROPOSALS

BK031140 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 2 Oct 83

[2 October NHAN DAN commentary by Le Ba Thuyen: "Reagan Plays With Fire"]

[Text] The three proposals for nuclear arms limitation advanced by U.S. President Reagan at the UN General Assembly on 26 September are being noisily touted by Western propaganda mouthpieces. Mrs Thatcher, his close friend, has effusively extolled them. Could it be that the hawk has suddenly changed into a dove? The U.S. paper PHILADELPHIA INQUIRER on 30 September was pushed to exclaim: The Reagan who appeared at the United Nations definitely bore no resemblance to the real Mr Reagan!

Though coached in flowery rhetoric and meticulously concocted, Mr Reagan's three proposals contain nothing new. They reflect the Washington administration's three dangerous schemes. First, Mr Reagan is proposing a zero option in disguise aimed at forcing the Soviet Union to carry out unilateral disarmament and giving himself a free hand in implementing the plan for deploying new intermediate-range missiles in Western Europe later this year to achieve military superiority over the Soviet Union in this region and to hold sway over U.S. West European allied countries.

Second, the United States is trying to reserve the right to deploy missiles in other regions of the world including Northeast Asia, a region Washington is attempting to turn into a future theater for a limited nuclear war and where the CIA-organized provocative reconnaissance flight of a South Korean 747 recently took place.

Third, Reagan is attempting to break the current parity in strategic nuclear weapons between the Soviet Union and the United States by demanding that land-based intercontinental ballistic missiles, the key component of the Soviet strategic nuclear forces, be dismantled first, while the United States retains all its submarine- and aircraft-launched missiles, a kind of weapon in which it has the upper hand. This, as Comrade Andropov has clearly pointed out, is a very dangerous U.S. imperialist scheme which seriously threatens peace and the security of nations and which aims to ensure for the United States a dominant position in the world.

Mr Reagan was deliberately vague when dealing with the most burning question, that of intermediate-range nuclear missiles in Europe. He said the United States is prepared to reduce the number of Pershing II and cruise missiles within the framework of an equal-reduction agreement, not to seek to match the total number of Soviet missiles deployed throughout the world by deploying its own missiles in Europe, and to study measures to include in an agreement even nuclear weapons-carrying tactical bombers.

What is the true nature of Reagan's proposals on this question? He totally failed to pledge to reduce the current number of U.S. and allied intermediate-range nuclear missiles in Western Europe.

On the contrary, he vowed to add hundreds of new intermediate-range Pershing II and cruise missiles to U.S. and allied arsenals in this region, while trying to pressure the Soviet Union into unilaterally carrying out disarmament.

Mr Reagan's unwilling consent to consider including tactical bombers in a future agreement, considering them as intermediate-range nuclear weapons delivery vehicles, was an all too belated acknowledgement of an obvious reality. So far, the United States has agreed only to talk about the land-based intermediate-range missiles deployed by the two sides in Europe, adamantly refusing to take tactical bombers into account while it has over 720 nuclear weapons-carrying planes stationed on aircraft carriers in the West European seas and in the territory of many countries in this region.

In his new proposals, Mr Reagan completely ignored three important realities in Europe. First, it is a fact that the United States has a larger forward-based nuclear force in Europe than does the Soviet Union. Many U.S. military bases and nuclear weapons are deployed close to the Soviet border while the Soviet Union has neither military bases nor nuclear weapons installed close to the United States. The deployment of hundreds of Pershing II and cruise missiles in the U.S. forward bases in Western Europe would not only tip the balance of nuclear forces in Europe but would also constitute a beefing up of the potential of U.S. offensive strategic weapons worldwide.

Second, Mr Reagan refused to take into account the 162 French and British intermediate-range missiles which are targeted on the Soviet Union and which account for one-fourth of the total number of intermediate-range aircraft and missiles of the NATO member countries in Europe.

The vague statement made by U.S. Vice President Bush on 28 September that the missiles of Britain and France will after all be included in the talks between the East and West on the issue of intermediate-range missiles is merely a deceptive maneuver designed to soothe public opinion because he himself added that it is not advisable to place the British and French missiles on the negotiating table right at this time.

The third reality ignored by Reagan is that there now exists a relative equilibrium regarding intermediate-range nuclear weapons in Europe. Each side now possesses about 1,000 means for carrying and delivering nuclear weapons of this type. If the United States deploys 572 new-type intermediate-range missiles or even less than that, this will break the existing strategic equilibrium in this region to its own advantage.

Reagan's scheme became even more clear when the NATO ministerial council met in Brussels on 28 September 1983 and stressed in its communique that it considers Reagan's proposals totally consistent with the dual decision adopted by NATO back in December 1979. Under this dual decision, on the one hand, the United States and its NATO allies proceeded with their plan to deploy new-type intermediate-range missiles in five West European countries; and on the other hand, to set up a smokescreen to conceal this dangerous arms buildup, the United States declared its readiness to negotiate with the Soviet Union allegedly to create conditions for eliminating the need for deployment of these new missiles.

Acting in accordance with this dual decision, over the past 2 years the United States has sought by every means to hinder and undermine the Geneva talks on intermediate-range missiles. The United States unilaterally and arbitrarily declared that by the end of 1983, if no practical results were achieved through negotiations, it would begin deploying new-type intermediate-range missiles in Western Europe and hold the Soviet Union responsible for that situation.

Just like zero option and the temporary solution previously, in putting forth the new proposals, Reagan made demands he knows are unacceptable to the Soviet Union in order to have an excuse to proceed with the plan to deploy Pershing II and cruise missiles.

The White House and the Pentagon are bent on doing this because these weapons are for use in support of the first nuclear strike strategy and the limited nuclear war strategy and constitute an important measure for realization of the Reagan administration's policy of direct confrontation against the Soviet Union and other countries of the socialist community.

Putting forward three new proposals at a time when the 38th UN General Assembly session had just opened its general debate, U.S. President Reagan wanted to sidetrack public opinion and cope with the severe criticism of Washington's arms race by numerous UN member-countries, especially the socialist countries and Nonaligned Movement member-countries. Reagan knows well that at this year's UN General Assembly session, the issue of opposition to the arms race, demand for disarmament, defense of peace, and detente the biggest themes, accounting for 38 out of a total of 141 topics, and warlike U.S. imperialism is that target of strong attacks by peace and progressive forces.

This is also a trick aimed at soothing the public in many countries, especially in the United States and Western Europe, which is strongly opposing the Reagan administration's dangerous arms buildup and preventing the deployment of new U.S. missiles in Western Europe.

Reagan's move is a clumsy attempt at coping with the Soviet Union's new, important proposals made recently by Comrade Andropov. For example, the Soviet Union is ready to reduce the number of its intermediate-range missiles in its European territory to the same level of the missiles belonging to Britain and France, and to destroy on the spot the reduced missiles if an agreement is reached on the non-nuclear issue in Europe, including the United States' cancellation of its plan to deploy new missiles and reduction of the number of aircraft-based intermediate-range missiles.

The Soviet Union's fair and reasonable proposals have won deep and broad welcome in the world. They clearly show the Soviet Union's goodwill and its principled stance aimed at maintaining and consolidating peace and detente for the security of all nations. Meanwhile, the proposals put forward by Reagan when the Soviet-U.S. talks on intermediate-range missiles have just resumed in Geneva and the talks on strategic arms are scheduled to be reopened on 5 October 1983 reveal that Washington's stubborn and cunning stance is the main obstacle to negotiations.

All of Washington's schemes to break the nuclear equilibrium in Europe and the rest of the world to its advantage are but sheer illusion. As Comrade Andropov has made clear, the Soviet Union would deal appropriate counterblows to all attempts to break the established military strategic balance.

Ronald Reagan should bear deeply in mind that he who plays with fire will be burned.

SOVIET-VIETNAMESE FRIENDSHIP DAYS HELD IN BAKU

OW031833 Hanoi VNA in English 1507 GMT 3 Oct 83

[Text] Hanoi VNA Oct 3 -- Vietnamese days have been organized in the Azerbaijan Soviet Socialist Republic with diversified mass activities. A meeting in honour of the Soviet-Vietnamese friendship was held at the Azerbaijan national university in Baku, which had been awarded Vietnam's Friendship Order for its remarkable contributions to the training of Vietnamese specialists over the past 15 years. Speaking at the meeting, Le Xuan Thuy, secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam Committee of the Vung Tau-Con Dao special zone, said: "The achievements of the Vietnamese people are inseparable from the assistance of the fraternal Soviet people. We fully support the peace proposals of the Soviet Union. The Vietnamese people will for ever side with the Soviet people in the struggle for peace and freedom." Another meeting took place at the "New Baku" oil refinery in solidarity with Vietnam.

KPRP CENTRAL COMMITTEE DELEGATION VISITS 3 OCT

OWO31741 Hanoi VNA in English 1509 GMT 3 Oct 83

[Text] Hanoi VNA October 3 -- A delegation of the office of the Central Committee of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea [KPRP] led by its deputy head, So Kheng, has paid a visit to Vietnam at the invitation of the office of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee [CPVCC].

While here, the delegation conferred with the office of the C.P.V.C.C., visited various economic and cultural establishments in Hanoi, Ho Chi Minh City, Hai Hung and Quang Ninh Provinces. It was warmly received by Hoang Tung, secretary of the C.P.V.C.C., Nguyen Khanh, alternate member of the party C.C. and head of its office, and the representative of the Kampuchean Embassy here were present.

OUTGOING JAPANESE AMBASSADOR VISITS NGUYEN HUU THO

OWO31824 Hanoi VNA in English 1511 GMT 3 Oct 83

[Text] Hanoi VNA October 3 -- The departing Japanese ambassador, Atsuhiko Yatabe, today paid a farewell visit to Nguyen Huu Tho, vice-president of the Council of State and chairman of the National Assembly. Vice-President Nguyen Huu Tho had a cordial talk with his guest. The director of the office of the National Assembly and the Council of State, Nguyen Viet Dung, was present at the reception.

PHAM VAN DOING RECEIVES AUSTRALIAN AMBASSADOR

OWO21603 Hanoi VNA in English 1546 GMT 2 Oct 83

[Text] Hanoi VNA October 2 -- Australian Ambassador to Vietnam Richard Philip Broinowski today called on Pham Van Dong, chairman of the Vietnamese Council of Ministers.

The chairman had a cordial conversation with the Australian diplomat.

VO CHI CONG-LED CPV DELEGATION ARRIVES IN FRANCE

OW300735 Hanoi VNA in English 0701 GMT 30 Sep 83

[Text] Hanoi VNA September 30 -- High-level delegation of the Communist Party of Vietnam led by Vo Chi Cong, Political Bureau member and secretary of the party Central Committee, arrived in Paris Thursday morning at the invitation of the Central Committee of the French Communist Party. The delegation included Vu Quang, member of the C.P.V. Central Committee and head of its international department. It was welcomed by Maxime Gremetz, Political Bureau member and secretary of the F.C.P. [French Communist Party] Central Committee and head of its external relations commission; Henri Martin, member of the F.C.P. Central Committee; and others. Also present were Vietnamese Ambassador to France Mai Van Bo, and Huynh Trung Dong and Lam Ba Chau, respectively president and secretary general of the Vietnamese residents' union in France. The Lao ambassador to France was on hand.

GOODS-EXCHANGE PACT SIGNED WITH GDR IN BERLIN

OW010436 Hanoi VNA in English 1607 GMT 30 Sep 83

[Text] Hanoi VNA Sept. 30 -- A protocol on goods exchange and payments for 1984 between Vietnam and the German Democratic Republic was signed on Berlin Thursday. Signatories were Vietnamese Vice-Minister for Foreign Trade Nguyen Tu, and his GDR counterpart, Eugen Kattner. Deputy Chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers Gerhard Weiss and Vietnamese Ambassador PHAN Van Kim were present on the occasion.

TAP CHI CONG SAN NOTES PRK'S ACHIEVEMENTS

BK010952 Hanoi TAP CHI CONG SAN in Vietnamese Aug 83 pp 79-84

[Article by Hong Canh: "The Kampuchean People's Successes in Production and Maintenance of Security"]

[Text] The Pol Pot-Ieng Sary genocidal clique plunged Kampuchea into an indescribable state of destruction. After its overthrow, surviving Kampucheans returning to their villages, as well as foreigners visiting this country, do not believe that in a matter of a few years Kampuchea has recovered its normal life. After the birth of the Democratic Republic of Kampuchea, this country has daily and hourly undergone complete changes, and within a period of only 4 years has achieved marvelous successes in its revival. The state of utter misery and horrible destruction caused by Pol Pot genocidal clique is gradually becoming a thing of the past.

The party and the PRK Government, overwhelmed by a huge amount of urgent work, have concentrated efforts on two main fronts: recovering and developing production and maintaining security.

Determined to revive the entire nation and refusing to have its hands tied in the face of the national tragedy, the PRK Government has mobilized the people to strive to recover and develop the economy, especially agriculture. Starting from scratch, they have achieved important successes in this regard.

Based on Kampuchea's characteristics as a backward agricultural country which has a self-supplied and self-sufficient economy and which still produces goods on a small scale, the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party [KPRP] has devised a line on economic recovery and development. This line consists primarily of recovering agriculture and using it as a central basis for resolving the people's livelihood and contributing to the creation of initial capital accumulation to help other sectors develop. Efforts to stave off famine in conjunction with recovering agricultural production have become an urgent political task of decisive importance to the stabilization of the entire country's political and social situation.

Sympathizing with the friendly country's initial difficulties, Vietnam's party and government have sent to the Kampuchean people tens of thousands of tons of grain, food products, paddy seeds, farm implements, cloth, and medicines to help ward off the famine, recover production, and stabilize the Kampuchean people's livelihood. The Soviet Union, other fraternal socialist countries, and a number of humanitarian and progressive international organizations have also offered emergency aid to Kampuchea. The campaign to receive and transport grain coming from abroad to relieve hunger was properly organized, grain was handed over to the people by hand, thus helping ward off the terrible famine in Kampuchea.

Meanwhile, the Kampuchean people have scored great achievements in recovering agricultural production. [paragraph continues]

In spite of the fact that the country was heavily ravaged by the Pol Pot clique, that paddy seed, cattle and buffaloes were still in short supply, and that the enemy carried out acts of sabotage intensively in the western and northern areas, the revolutionary Kampuchean authorities motivated and actively helped peasants to engage in agricultural production as soon as they returned to their native places.

Wholeheartedly assisted by Vietnamese provinces which have sworn brotherhood with their Kampuchean counterparts, in 1979 the entire country sowed and transplanted over 850,000 hectares of rice; this first crop yielded about 600,000 metric tons of paddy. This has great political significance and was a remarkable contribution to relieving hunger.

Overcoming difficulties in the early stage, in 1980 the Kampuchean people concentrated on agricultural production. Thanks to adequate preparations, favorable weather conditions, and additional Vietnamese aid and, in particular, inspired by the existing momentum, Kampuchea satisfactorily carried out its production plans. Not only did the grain output meet the people's needs, but the state also procured more than 175,000 metric tons of grain, overfulfilling the plan by 50 percent. The 1982 10th-month rice crop, harvested in early 1983, yielded 1.9 million metric tons (including subsidiary crops). In the 1983 10th-month rice crop, despite the unfavorable weather conditions, Kampuchean peasants, encouraged and assisted in all respects by the party and state, are concentrating their efforts on achieving even greater successes on the agricultural front by striving to attain the target of sowing and planting 2 million hectares (including rice, subsidiary, and industrial crops) with higher productivity and output than the 1982 10th-month crop.

A problem for Kampuchea's party and government is how will agricultural transformation be achieved? During the 4 years of the Pol Pot regime, the peasants were utterly terrified by the mistreatment and hard labor in the so-called "collective cooperatives" set up by Angka. They are still frightened out of their wits upon hearing mention of "collective labor." However, this should not permit Kampuchean agriculture to remain forever at the stage of individual and fragmented production. Peasants will neither be liberated nor will their lives improve if individual agricultural production path. This will occur just as Engels has said: "The result is that we will not be able to liberate peasants, but only to prolong the period of their misery a little bit further" (TAP CHI CONG SAN footnote: Marx-Engels, Collected Works, The Su That Publishing House, Hanoi, 1971, Vol 2 p 529), and "The peasants' property can be saved and preserved by transforming it into that of cooperatives and into cooperative economy." (TAP CHI CONG SAN footnote: Marx-Engels, Collected Works, The Su That Publishing House, Hanoi, 1971, Vol 2, p 531)

What is encouraging is that Kampuchea's party and state have found a creative agricultural production form suitable to Kampuchean realities: production solidarity teams. Members who work hard will receive a larger share of income; those who perform a small amount of work will be given a sufficient share according to the spirit of mutual assistance.

To date, more than 90 percent of Kampuchean peasants have been organized into over 100,000 production solidarity teams, each consisting of about 10-15 families. These teams have constantly been consolidated as firm economic and political bases to oppose the Pol Pot clandestine forces [cacs dqoou quaan ngaamf], defend hamlets and villages, and implement the policies and lines of the party, government, and front [Kampuchean United Front for National Construction and Defense]. Forestry, fishery, and handicraft sectors have also set up appropriate production solidarity organizations.

Family-sided economy has been encouraged to develop. The state has not yet collected taxes in this area, but has only purchased products from peasants who, conversely, have bought industrial goods at appropriate prices. [paragraph continues]

Under favorable weather conditions, with the industriousness of peasants, and encouraged by appropriate policies, Kampuchea's agriculture has bright prospects.

The Kampuchean people have also actively recovered fishery, developed the rubber sector, and restored cultivation of some other industrial crops such as pepper, tobacco, jute, cotton, sugarcane, and so forth. In 1980, some 5,000 hectares of rubber trees were restored and rubber processing establishments destroyed by the Pol Pot clique were rebuilt. Prospects for developing the rubber sector will be better in the coming years. Attention has been paid to perfecting the organization of the sector from the level of general department to state farms and to studying regulations and policies on improving the rubber workers' lives.

Fishery has also been developed as a result of the improvement of its organization and the application of appropriate incentive policies. Its annual output has constantly increased: From 40,000 metric tons in 1980-81 to 50,000 metric tons in 1981-82. Comprehensive preparations are underway in this sector to attain the old target of 80,000-130,000 metric tons a year.

The Fourth KPRP Congress held in May 1981 set forth the following guidelines for guidance of agriculture for the next 5 years: Struggle to increase the cultivated area to 2.3-2.5 million hectares; grain output to 2.5-2.8 million metric tons, including 2.3-3.5 million metric tons of paddy (nearly the same target attained prior to the 1970-75 anti-U.S. war); rubber to 40,000-50,000 metric tons; cotton to 3,000-4,000 metric tons; tobacco to 5,000-6,000 metric tons; jute to 2,000-3,000 metric tons; sugarcane to 200,000-250,000 metric tons; herds of cattle and buffaloes to 1.4-1.5 million head; hogs to 800,000-900,000 head; and fish to about 100,000 metric tons a year. Kampuchea is struggling to attain the export targets for corn, rubber, fish, and a number of other agricultural products. Handicrafts, trade, communications, and transportation...have also been restored and developed step by step with emphasis on key projects.

Public health, culture, and education have also been developed fairly quickly throughout the country. Many progressive examples have been set and their effect is spreading.

As the country was heavily destroyed by the Pol Pot clique and the people were plunged into a horrible famine unprecedented in Kampuchea's history, the achievements scored under the revolutionary power are of very great strategic importance. These achievements are a firm basis for the continued acceleration of the economic recovery and development and the stabilization of the people's livelihood. They are also creating material and technical facilities for Kampuchea's gradual transition to socialism.

The Kampuchean people have also won great victories in maintaining security. Thanks to the armed forces' victories in continuing to track down and sweep away the Pol Pot remnant troops in firmly maintaining political security and social order throughout the country, the Kampuchean people have been able to develop their creative labor capabilities on the production front. Now, in Kampuchea production and maintenance of security are two closely related and interdependent tasks. The results of sweeping away the Pol Pot remnants and firmly maintaining political and economic security have prompted the people to place confidence in and support the revolutionary power and to set their minds at ease in engaging in production and quickly stabilizing their livelihood. Conversely, the fact that the people's livelihood has been quickly stabilized and that they have been attracted to the front-sponsored mass organizations and educated to follow the revolution has provided a prop for the revolutionary armed forces to successfully search for and annihilate the Pol Pot remnants, to destroy the latter's organizations "planted" among the people, and to maintain political security and social order. Thanks to this interdependence, over the past 4 years and more, despite the efforts of the Pol Pot clique and its master -- the Chinese expansionists and hegemonists, the Kampuchean revolution has continued its advance and won great victories.

After being defeated on 7 January 1979, the Pol Pot remnant troops gathered in various rural and mountainous areas in western and northern Kampuchea. They plotted to create a situation of "two administrations, two armies, and two areas of control," and conducted Mao Zedong-orientated protracted "guerrilla warfare" pending the opportunity to reoccupy their lost areas. Assisted by the Vietnamese armed forces, the Kampuchean army and people have attacked and smashed the enemy at their last hiding places, forcing the survivors to flee to "sanctuaries" in Thai territory. Before retreating, however, the enemy tried to "plant" their men among the Kampuchean people, especially in the revolutionary administration's grassroots organizations in order to establish a "clandestine army" and intelligence organs to conduct sabotage activities and psychological and espionage warfare. The reactionaries in the Beijing ruling circle, the U.S. imperialists, and reactionaries in the Thai leadership have supplied, supported, and assisted these Khmer groups in all aspects to enable them to oppose and undermine the Kampuchean revolution on a long-term basis. Various armed forces of the Kampuchean revolution, with assistance and combat coordination provided by the Vietnamese Army, have stood firmly to defend Kampuchea's strategic and key areas. They have stopped enemy intrusions from Thai territory and have consistently wiped them out. They have discovered and punished those Pol Pot remnant troops and espionage rings hiding in forests as well as the clandestine army and the "two-faced administration" clique in villages and hamlets. They have repeatedly foiled various summer and rainy season sabotage plans of the enemy, thereby firmly defending the country.

The Kampuchean party and government have paid special attention to strengthening national defense and maintaining security. Kampuchean young men and women regard the task of joining the army and the guerrilla militia forces to defend the fatherland as a great honor. They are ready to be enlisted as reinforcement units for the revolutionary army. Thanks to these efforts, the three armed branches quickly developed and reached maturity. From their scattered small groups, the Kampuchean main forces have now been formed into military corps [binh doanf] and regular military regiments and divisions comprising various armed services and branches, and are equipped with sufficient facilities. All these forces have been trained and forged through ordeals in combat, in maintenance of security, and in helping the people to improve their production and livelihood. Various military units have also produced grain to partially feed themselves and have provided relief food for the people. Many units have scored achievements in combat, in enemy proselytizing, and in motivating the people. They have won the people's love, confidence, and support. This sentiment was clearly manifested during the recent campaigns launched by the revolutionary army to attack the enemy at their hiding places along the Thai-Kampuchean border.

Local armed forces have been organized and strengthened in all provinces and districts -- at regiment size in some places. They have been armed, trained satisfactorily, and are able to coordinate with various main forces in combating, in enemy proselytizing, in motivating the people, and in protecting strategic communications lines and so forth. From almost all hamlets and villages, tens of thousands of guerrillas have been selected, armed, and given political and military training. This will enable them to defend their localities and to serve as a defense base for the revolutionary administration. Various guerrilla militia units which carry out their activities right in their local places understand the people well, know the enemy's strength, thoroughly control their areas, and effectively fight against the enemy.

As a result, many units, though small in size, have wiped out or captured many enemies and confiscated a large quantity of their weapons. Many units have been commended and awarded for their performance. The contingent of military officers has been strengthened. They have been trained by military officer's schools and forged by real combat. These officers have been assigned to various command organizations, combat units, political staff, and rear service agencies as well as to other specialized branches in the army.

Security forces of various echelons have been established. With the people's coordination and assistance, the security forces have discovered and suppressed many reactionary groups and organizations and foiled many enemy schemes to stage rebellion. They have captured many scouts, spies, and commandos who intruded into Kampuchea from Thai territory. They have reeducated bad elements and persuaded those who took the wrong path or sided with the enemy to defect and return to live with their compatriots. Various echelons of security forces of localities and sectors have been consolidated and strengthened through political courses which were organized from the central to grass-roots levels. The sense of responsibility showed by each citizen in maintaining social order has contributed to strengthening security at hamlets and villages. As a result, political security has been effectively maintained in Phnom Penh as well as in other municipalities and cities. The administration has consistently consolidated and strengthened various echelons of the security forces to enable them to promptly punish those who sought to undermine social order and those who carried out various forms of espionage activities. It has strived to foil the enemy's schemes to establish their clandestine army and the two-faced clique in various revolutionary organizations. Through its achievements during the past 4 years, the Kampuchean army and people have gradually foiled all enemy schemes and vigorously built the revolutionary forces, thereby effectively controlling the people and maintaining internal security. As a result, political security has been guaranteed and social order has been strengthened. Various enemy political organizations were severely disintegrated. Leaders of intelligence and espionage groups or bases which were planted by the enemy among the people have been gradually discovered. Many people who were forced to follow the enemy have defected and are leniently treated by the revolutionary regime. They are now striving to work to score achievements to expiate their sin and wish to start a new life under the new regime.

However, the more successful the Kampuchean revolution became, the more frenzied efforts the enemies would make to oppose the Kampuchean people. These enemies, while nurturing the Pol Pot remnant troops and other Khmer reactionaries at the Kampuchean-Thai border, have pushed these troops and reactionaries to persistently launch attacks and conduct provocations against the PRK. They even deployed Thai troops to help them in these tasks. When they were counterattacked, they would noisily claim that the Vietnamese forces "encroached" upon Thai territory. They have also sought by all means to weaken and discredit the PRK in the international arena. At the Seventh Nonaligned Summit Conference held in New Delhi on 7 March this year, they resorted to prolonging a dispute in order to turn the conference's statement on Southeast Asia into a statement on Kampuchea in order to impose the erroneous resolution of the 37th UN General Assembly on the so-called "Kampuchean situation" on this summit conference. Their scheme is to force the Nonaligned Movement to recognize the disguised Pol Pot clique. However, their scheme failed. The consensus of the countries participating in the conference was to support the revival of the Kampuchean people and to demand recognition of the PRK Government headed by Chairman Heng Samrin.

Many countries have affirmed that the resolution of the Havana summit conference is correct, and demanded respect for this resolution concerning the vacating of Kampuchea's seat at the United Nations.

Regardless of the frenzied opposition by the imperialists, the Chinese expansionists and hegemonists, and other reactionary forces, the Kampuchean revolution is continuing its advance. The major characteristic of the Kampuchean revolution in the present stage is the simultaneous carrying out of construction, combat, and combat readiness tasks. Based on this characteristic, the party and state of Kampuchea have set forth the following basic tasks for the entire party and people. Strive to maintain political security and social order and protect revolutionary gains, the political power, the armed forces, production, and the people's lives and property; take the initiative in struggling to frustrate all schemes and acts of the Chinese expansionists and hegemonists and their Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan lackey clique, struggle to foil all plots and acts of the U.S. imperialists, other international reactionary forces, and

their lackey cliques -- the Son Sann clique and the reactionary feudalists, bourgeois, and bureaucratic clique; be resolved to suppress counterrevolutionary elements engaging in acts of sabotage; and resolutely punish other criminals, especially ruffians, hooligans, murderers, and bandits in order to help the Kampuchean revolutionary undertaking take each steady step forward.

To ensure the successful fulfillment of these basic tasks, besides the armed forces, the Kampuchean revolution is paying great attention to building the people's security forces -- a dictatorial tool of the revolutionary power at all levels -- into increasingly firm and strong forces that are pure and absolutely loyal to the revolution and people and which are trusted, loved, and supported by the people.

With the feelings of a close neighbor and with the comradeship that has developed between the two peoples fighting in the same trenches, the Vietnamese people are very pleased with and proud of the great successes which the Kampuchean people have achieved in production and in the maintenance of security over the past years. The Vietnamese people also thoroughly understand that these successes, as well as each step forward of the Kampuchean revolution, are the common successes of the militant solidarity between Vietnam and Kampuchea as well as of the Vietnamese-Lao-Kampuchean militant alliance in the struggle against the common enemy for independence, freedom and socialism.

WORKERS REPORTEDLY MIGRATING TO 'NEW ECONOMIC ZONES'

OWO20359 Hanoi VNA in English 1455 GMT 1 Oct 83

[Text] Hanoi VNA, October 1 -- During the past nine months 97,000 persons, including some 46,700 workhands, have left the cities and densely populated areas in the plains for "new economic zones," reported the Department for Labour and Population Distribution.

Most of them have been sent to state-owned rubber or coffee plantations in the central highlands, the eastern region of southern Vietnam and areas to the north and northeast of the Ho Chi Minh City in order to expand the growing of industrial plants. The rubber plantations alone have taken in 19,000 workers and the coffee plantations 5,000 others.

Attention has also been paid to demographic redistribution within one province or district. Taking the lead in this movement is the central province of Binh Tri Thien, which has resettled over 14,000 persons, including 6,000 workhands. Next on the list are the Mekong Delta province of An Giang, the northeastern border province of Quang Ninh and the provinces of Nghe Tinh and Nghia Binh in central Vietnam.

STORM INFLECTS HEAVY DAMAGE, CASUALTIES

OWO31617 Hanoi VNA in English 1522 GMT 3 Oct 83

[Text] Hanoi VNA October 3 -- The storm "Georgia," the sixth in the Eastern Sea so far this year, landed in northern Vietnam on October 1.

The wind speed at the centre of the storm reached 102-117 kilometres and at times 118-133 km per hour. The storm then moved west towards Ha Son Binh Province and the southern part of Son La Province before dying down.

Rainfalls of from 100 to 300 millimetres and more were registered in the Red River delta, the northern midlands and the northern part of central Vietnam up to the end of October 2.

The storm which struck at a time when the rice crop was generally in the earing stage and the tide was rising, caused many losses in human lives and property, particularly in the major rice-growing province of Thai Binh.

According to initial reports from Thai Binh, 14 persons were killed, 15 were reported missing and 21 others injured. The storm blew down more than 3,700 houses, 225 schools, 31 storehouses and three hospitals. It wrecked more than 3,500 houses, 600 schools, 51 storehouses and ten hospitals. About 50,000 hectares of rice were ruined and many portions of sea dikes damaged. A number of means of transport were lost and large quantities of food and other agricultural materials destroyed.

HANOI SUMMARIZES AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITIES 20-30 SEP

BK021242 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 30 Sep 83

[Review of agricultural activities over the past 10 days]

[Summary] "Following are some noteworthy features in agricultural production during the last 10 days of September:

"With regard to 10th-month rice, according to the General Statistics Department, as of 25 September the entire country had planted this rice on more than 3.4 million hectares, fulfilling 90 percent of the planned norm, with the north accounting for more than 1,311,500 hectares -- 99.8 percent of the planned acreage.

"The cultivation of 10th-month rice in the south is still slow compared with the same period last year. To date, this rice has been planted on only 1,728,600 hectares or 83.7 percent of the planned acreage." Many provinces have fulfilled or exceeded the 10th-month rice cultivation plan. Nghia Binh has exceeded its planned norm by 2.4 percent while Quang Nam-Danang, Song Be, and Tien Giang have fulfilled their planned norms.

Last week, due to insufficient rainfall, the area of rice affected by drought has expanded. "To date, as many as 191,000 hectares of rice have been affected by drought. Of this, some 47,000 hectares have become dried and cracked. Most of the hard-hit provinces are in former zone 4 -- Nghe Tinh, 47,000 hectares; Thanh Hoa, 30,000 hectares; and Ha Nam Ninh, Thai Binh, Hai Hung and Vinh Phu, 15,000-28,000 hectares each."

The area of rice affected by insects and blight has also expanded. "To date, the area of 10th-month rice affected by insects and blight in the entire country has reached 430,000 hectares, with the north accounting for more than 300,000 hectares. The provinces heavily affected by insects in the north are Nghe Tinh, Thanh Hoa, Ha Nam Ninh, and Thai Binh -- 30,000-47,000 hectares each. The hardest-hit province in the south is Minh Hai, 38,000 hectares."

All localities are now in this process of harvesting the summer-fall rice. "As of 25 September, the entire country had harvested more than 420,000 hectares of this rice, fulfilling 70 percent of the cultivated area." Quang Nam-Danang, Nghia Binh, and An Giang and completed harvesting summer-fall rice on 80 percent of the cultivated acreage while other southern provinces have completed this work on 40-75 percent of the cultivated acreage.

"As of 25 September, localities throughout the country had planted more than 2,000 hectares of winter vegetables, 1,108 hectares of winter sweet potatoes, and 986 hectares of winter corn." Compared with the same period last year, the vegetable area has increased by nearly 100 percent, and the corn area 3.6 times.

The Central Flood and Typhoon Control Committee has sent a message to the flood and typhoon control committees of Quang Ninh, Haiphong, Thai Binh, Ha Nam Ninh, Thanh Hoa and Nghe Tinh urging them to satisfactorily carry out the control of floods and typhoons.

AUSTRALIAHAYDEN DEFENDS GOVERNMENT POLICY ON KAMPUCHEA

BK040335 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0200 GMT 4 Oct 83

[Text] The Australian minister for foreign affairs, Mr Hayden, has defended his government's policy on Kampuchea and its decision not to sponsor an ASEAN initiative on Kampuchea at the United Nations. A Radio Australia correspondent in New York, (Jim Middleton), says Mr Hayden reiterated his position, following reports from Bangkok that Thailand had criticized Australia's current position on Kampuchea. (Jim Middleton) says Thailand and other countries of ASEAN -- the Association of Southeast Asian Nations -- had drafted their standard annual appeal at the United Nations, calling on Vietnam to withdraw its forces from Kampuchea. In the past, Australia has been a cosponsor of the resolution. This year, however, Mr Hayden has rejected some aspects of the resolution and has announced that while Australia may vote for the motion in the UN General Assembly, it will not be a sponsor. Our correspondent says Mr Hayden is believed to oppose a demand in the draft resolution which says foreign aid to Kampuchea should only be distributed to people in border areas. At a briefing in New York, Mr Hayden said he believed Australia should remain independent in its foreign policy even if it meant there might be some buffeting in relations with friendly countries.

SRV'S THACH TO PAY VISIT 'PROBABLY' IN DECEMBER

BK030803 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0430 GMT 3 Oct 83

[Text] The Vietnamese foreign minister, Mr Nguyen Co Thach, is to visit Australia for talks on the Kampuchean conflict. Radio Australia's correspondent in Canberra, Ted Knez, says it is likely that Mr Thach and the foreign minister, Mr Hayden, will discuss the prospect of a conference on Kampuchea to be held in Australia. He quotes diplomatic officials in Canberra as saying Mr Thach's visit would probably take place in December. The officials said the prospects were good for a discussion between Vietnam and members of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations -- ASEAN. They said Australia was in a position to contribute to such talks.

REPORTED INDONESIAN BUILDUP IN EAST TIMOR VIEWED

BK031251 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 1110 GMT 3 Oct 83

[From "Australian Insight" program moderated by (Sue McAlister)]

[Text] The subject of East Timor has again been receiving media attention in Australia with a visit to Melbourne by the former head of the Roman Catholic Church in East Timor, Monsignor (Martinez da Costa Lopez). East Timor, a former Portuguese colony, was annexed by Indonesia as its 27th province in 1976. The monsignor, who resigned as the apostolic administrator in Dili last May, claimed that Indonesian troops numbers had been increased dramatically for what he described as a large-scale offensive against the East Timorese people. (Owen Foster) reports:

[Begin recording] [Foster] Monsignor (da Costa Lopez) is possibly best remembered in Australia for the strong reaction he provoked from former Australian Prime Minister Gough Whitlam when the two men had a very strong disagreement about conditions in East Timor. Shortly after returning from a visit to East Timor in March last year, Mr Whitlam took issue with the monsignor's claims of increasing poverty and starvation in the former Portuguese colony since the intervention of Indonesia. Here is part of an interview that (Richard Andrews) recorded with Mr Whitlam on the 24th of March last year.

[Andrews] Mr Whitlam, earlier this year there was a report from Monsignor (Lopez), the apostolic administrator of Dili, that famine was expected in Timor unless there was substantial outside help, and the Indonesian presence was blamed. Following your visit to Timor, what's your assessment of the situation?

[Whitlam] I believe there is no threat of famine in East Timor. I believe that Monsignor (Lopez) didn't tell the truth, and he knew that he was not telling the truth. The monsignor wrote this alarmist, inaccurate letter to the Australian bishops, and this has done a great deal of harm to relations between the Australian and Indonesian Governments and the Australian and Indonesian peoples. And the author of this harm is the apostolic administrator, Monsignor (da Costa Lopez), known as the bishop. To have the situation, (?I talked to) monsignor's superiors, the American Catholic Relief Office the International Red Cross -- all say the position is different.

[Andrews] You question the credibility of Monsignor (Lopez), but...

[Whitlam -- interrupting] Oh yes, I say he is a liar. He is a mendacious and malicious correspondent. If you want to tell the truth, go to people that are in a position to know what does on in East Timor. Go to all governments in this area. Go to the international welfare agencies that have achieved something, who know something about it. Don't peddle the mendacious, malicious vaporings of this malcontent monsignor.

[Foster] That was former Prime Minister Mr Gough Whitlam, talking with Richard Andrews in March last year. Regardless of Mr Whitlam's opinions of him, Monsignor (da Costa Lopez) continues to champion the cause of self-determination for the people of East Timor. When I spoke to him in Melbourne, the monsignor told me that self-determination could be achieved only if the free nations of the world were to unite in expressing their displeasure towards Indonesia for its intervention in East Timor.

He says he is concerned that the lack of attention displayed by the Australian Government to the attitudes and aspirations of the East Timorese people. The monsignor says Australia is among several nations who are reluctant to offend Indonesia because of their commercial interests in Indonesia. He says Australia does not have a firm, independent policy on East Timor and moves according to the wind of Indonesian influence. However, he maintains it is possible for Australia to adopt a firm stance in favor of East Timorese self-determination without jeopardizing its good relations with Indonesia. The monsignor concedes that Indonesia has made some effort to improve the material conditions of the East Timorese people but he dismisses this as insignificant when compared with the issue of self-determination.

Monsignor (da Costa Lopez) claims to have received information suggesting a massive increase of Indonesian troops in what he calls a large-scale offensive against the Fretilin independence fighters and the East Timorese people. He says the information he received mentioned an additional 30 Indonesian battalions, or more than 20,000 troops.

Claims of massive troops buildup in East Timor are not new. Early last month a report from UNITED PRESS INTERNATIONAL said there had been an increase of up to 20,000 troops. The Indonesian foreign minister, Dr Mokhtar, said at the time that the report was not true, and Australia's foreign minister, Mr Hayden, said the report of a large troop buildup could not be confirmed -- and it has not been confirmed since.

Military specialist and former Australian Army intelligence officer, Major (Peter Young), dismisses claims of a 20,000 increase in Indonesian troops. Maj (Young) says such an increase would make no sense logistically. He believes there may have been some reinforcement above the normal replacement of Indonesian units in East Timor but they would have been small because there was no need for such a massive troop buildup. [end recording]

NATION 'SHOCKED' AT REAGAN VISIT POSTPONEMENT

HK040339 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 0330 GMT 4 Oct 83

[Text] The Philippines is shocked and disappointed that President Reagan has postponed indefinitely a planned visit to Manila, a senior Foreign Ministry official said today. This is something of a shock, the official said, because whatever the reasons are for postponing the visit, it will be interpreted in some quarters as a lack of confidence in the country.

President Marcos has said cancellation of the visit would be a setback to his government, which has faced weeks of violent demonstrations following the killing of opposition leader Benigno Aquino, but his political opponents said they welcomed the White House announcement.

President Marcos has not made any statement in reaction to President Reagan's decision. Malacanang sources indicated that a statement will be made as soon as official communication from Washington is received. The Philippine president earlier said that although the visit is essential and significant, it is up to Mr Reagan's discretion whether or not to push it through.

BASES STRIKE SAID HAMPERING U.S. OPERATIONS

HK032357 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2330 GMT 3 Oct 83

[Excerpts] Some 22,000 Filipino workers went on strike yesterday at U.S. bases and military facilities in the country, threatening a shutdown of service operations in the vital installations.

Labor Minister Blas Ople and U.S. Ambassador Michael Armacost are meeting today to try to find means to settle the dispute. At the same time, the Philippine-U.S. Joint Committee is also meeting in Olongapo City in a determined effort to end the strike. The U.S. base commander at Subic, Rear Admiral Dixon Smith, called the strike illegal and a violation of the bases labor agreement.

Meanwhile reports from Subic Naval Base said the strike was hampering the operations of the U.S. 7th Fleet in the western Pacific. Subic is a major logistical point of U.S. naval units in the Pacific area. It is the biggest in the Far East. U.S. Air Force operations in the Pacific area are also affected by the strike at Clark Air Base in Angeles City.

MARCOS URGES BUSINESS TO SUPPORT GOVERNMENT

HK032346 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2330 GMT 3 Oct 83

[Text] President Marcos has called for unity with the business sector that might have differences with him in order to raise a united front against problems besetting the country's economy. The president said the nation is facing a danger to its economy, which must be fought together with a little more sophistication, caution, prudence, and wisdom. The president made the call in a second meeting with business leaders at Malacanang.

As a token of his good faith, the president proposed the removal of all antiriot forces, policemen, and even Metro aides in the Makati business sector. He offered to allow the Makati Businessmen's Club to manage its own security affairs and police its own ranks.

The president urged the business sector to support government moves to keep the country's economic and financial stability. He said it is imperative that the world remain assured that the country's economy is stable and it could back up its obligations. The president warned that failure to unite in fighting the enemies of economic stability will be a loss for the country.

Further Report

OW031710 Hong Kong AFP in English 1426 GMT 3 Oct 83

[Excerpts] Manila, Oct. 3 (AFP) -- President Ferdinand Marcos said today he would hold back security forces from Manila's financial center despite recent antigovernment demonstrations there and allow the business community to manage its own security.

In a presidential palace statement issued after meetings with business leaders, the president said: "We are facing a common danger which we must fight together. It is not good for us to be splintered. We must overcome emotionalism and face the enemy in the shadows."

In the past two days, the president has met at the Malacanang Palace with members of the businessmen's club which groups the Philippine's largest corporations, including the huge Ayala Group and San Miguel Corporation.

Mr Marcos said that he had had to "virtually humble" himself in numerous consultations with various individuals. "This evidently was part of the burden of leadership," he said.

Mr Marcos also instructed his cabinet today to form liaison groups to open dialogues with various sectors of society to "reconcile differences and ease prevailing tensions." He also urged his opponents to put aside their differences with him for the time being to cooperate in saving the country from "irretrievable economic damage."

MINISTER PREDICTS ECONOMY'S CONTINUED RECOVERY

OW031648 Hong Kong AFP in English 1448 GMT 3 Oct 83

[Text] Manila, Oct. 3 (AFP) -- The Philippine economic planning minister today predicted the continued recovery of the nation's economy and ruled out any major effect on it arising from the assassination of opposition leader Benigno Aquino.

Minister Vicente Valdepenas said that the Philippine economy would grow by up to 4.0 percent in real terms during the second semester to bring the annual rate to 3.5 percent. The government was expecting a similar growth next year, he added.

Mr Valdepenas said that although the assassination had sparked large-scale demonstrations in Manila, this reaction was not typical of the whole country. "The Manila area is getting distracted by an emotional incident which no one wanted to happen... (whose effect) has no permanence, and which could not in any way deflect the direction of the economic activity," he said.

The economic concern of businessmen in the countryside was, he said, "what you might call standard matters -- the rate of interest and such other matters."

The minister chided businessmen in Makati, the country's financial center in suburban Manila, who have joined antigovernment protests following Mr Aquino's murder on August 21.

"The Philippines, with its 52 million people, have become a large economy. Just to clothe and feed our people is big business," he said. "That's why they (the demonstrating businessmen) can afford the leisure of marching down Ayala." Ayala is Makati's main thoroughfare and a Philippine Wall Street.

Mr Valdepenas also denied claims by the opposition and the Philippine Chamber of Commerce and industry that foreign short-term credits were being shortened or denied by lenders.

"So far we've managed to meet our periodic amortizations. That is all that matters to the creditors," he said. He said that the Philippines would need some 300 million dollars to rollover short-term foreign debts until the end of the year. This was an effect of the recent recession, he added.

"Prime Minister Cesar Virata is now in Washington negotiating bridge financing from the World Bank for this requirement and my feedback is that he would get it," Mr Valdepenas said.

The minister said that the internal economy was sound and "if we could raise production, we have a good stabilizing factor." The inflation rate in August on an annualized basis was 9.0 per cent and the first semester rate was 6.67 per cent, he said.

"If we could hold our budget deficit to 2.2 per cent of our gross national product, we will be able to meet the 10 per cent inflation rate limit we have set as our goal this year," Mr Valdepenas said.

24 DEMONSTRATORS PLEAD NOT GUILTY TO REBELLION

OWO31343 Hong Kong AFP in English 1304 GMT 3 Oct 83

[Text] Manila, Oct. 3 (AFP) -- Twenty-four people pleaded not guilty here today to charges of inciting to rebellion and or insurrection in court sequels to recent violent rioting, the PHILIPPINES NEW AGENCY reported. Judge Alfredo Lazaro said the cases would be heard Wednesday.

The 24 were alleged to have taken part in a violent clash between students and police near the Presidential palace September 21 when 11 people were killed and more than 60 others injured, or in a demonstration in Manila's financial district two days later. The suspects have been held without bail.

Pleas from seven other people alleged to have committed similar offenses in the same incidents are to be taken Thursday.

COLUMNIST SAYS MARCOS CABINET SHOULD RESIGN

HKO31408 Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 1 Oct 83 p 6

[From the Jesus Bigornia column: "PM's Cabinet Should Quit To Ease Crisis"]

[Text] Lebanon's Cabinet, from premier down to its last minister, by offering to quit, may have shown the beleaguered Marcos administration the way out of a leadership crisis and the road to national reconciliation. History is not without examples of sacrifices that troubled leaders had to make to appease the gods -- in the case of the Philippines, a disillusioned and angry people. To be able to govern effectively, its orders respected and obeyed willingly, the national leadership must address itself to the problem of an eroded credibility.

Since Malacanang has had the courtesy resignations for some time already, all that President Marcos may do, in the opinion of the citizenry now demanding their "pound of flesh" for the assassination of opposition leader Benigno Aquino, Jr., is to announce whose tender to quit he is accepting. Even those without the slightest suspicion in connection with the Aquino murder must accept their fate. When they accepted their respective portfolios and continued to serve in the president's cabinet, they placed themselves at his disposal. Their sacrifice would be a small price to pay for national reconciliation.

CAWIGAN TO TESTIFY BEFORE AQUINO COMMISSION

OWO31349 Quezon City RPN Television Network in English 1100 GMT 3 Oct 83

[Text] Rosendo Cawigan, former security aide of the late Senator Benigno Aquino, Jr will testify before the fact-finding commission looking into the Aquino assassination. Cawigan, who has asked for protective custody by government probers for fear of his life, has disclosed that the communists ordered the execution of Aquino through Rolando Galman who, Cawigan claimed, was an NPC commander.

In this video, Cawigan was interviewed by ABC news of the U.S. It was Cawigan, as a government undercover agent infiltrating the communist underground, who supplied the information that resulted in government warnings about threats on the life of Aquino once he returned from the United States. More on this and today's executive session of the commission from Luchi Cruz.

[Begin recording] The summons to the former security aide of the late Senator Benigno Aquino was disclosed today by the commission investigating the Aquino slaying. This developed as PC Metrocom [Philippine Constabulary Metropolitan Command] Chief General Prospero Olivas presented a new set of evidence to the commission. The evidence, compiled in four folders, consisted of pictures and sketches captured on video tape and still cameras. Olivas personally handed over the vital documents to lawyer Rustico Nazareno, general counsel of the Aquino probe commission.

In an interview with KBS news earlier, attorney Nazareno said the commission would summon more witnesses, including the security men who accompanied Aquino on his way out of the plane.

[Nazareno] I understand it was the chief of staff who declassified and released this information and the counsel -- he is intending to interview him, so that we know what his testimony would be and present all he knows to the commission.

[Cruz] Who are the other witnesses you are going to summon?

[Nazareno] Ah, well, I am going to summon General Olivas, General Custodio, Lieutenant Castro, and the three escorts of Aquino who boarded the plane, you know. [end recording]

CONVERSATIONS BEFORE AQUINO KILLING ANALYZED

OWO40335 Tokyo KYODO in English 0323 GMT 4 Oct 83

[Text] Tokyo Oct 4 KYODO -- Voice analysis of conversations moments before the killing of former Philippines Senator Benigno Aquino has found one of the military officers who escorted Aquino out of the plane said: "I'll do it."

This was claimed Tuesday by Japanese voice experts who were commissioned to analyze the crucial conversations in Tagalog among Filipino officers.

The conclusion is to be announced at a press conference Tuesday afternoon in Tokyo by officials of the Nihon Onkyo (sound) Laboratory, based in Yamanashi, and Kiyoshi Wakamiya, a freelance journalist who originally said he was an eyewitness to the murder of Aquino at Manila Airport on August 21.

Wakamiya told KYODO he had asked the laboratory to analyze voices recorded by crew of the American Broadcasting Company (ABC) and the TBS-TV network of Japan.

The TV teams were aboard the China Airlines plane carrying the Philippines opposition leader on his way from the U.S. after a three-year self-exile. Their film showed three Filipino military officers came onto the CAL plane after the landing and one of the three told Aquino's brother-in-law, Ken Kashiwahara, "You just take a seat." Then the military men forced Aquino out of the plane. Just after Aquino and the three men disappeared from view outside the plane, words were exchanged in Tagalog by four persons, which lasted about five seconds.

The recorded conversations follow:

A: "Akona. (I'll do it.)"
B: "Akona. (I'll do it.)"
A: "Op. (Oh.)"
C: "Etona. (He comes over.)"
D: "Yah....(Unrecognized.)"
A: "Op. (Oh.)"
C: "Pushira. (Hit.)"
D: "Pushira. (Hit.)"

Immediately after this, came the sound of "bang" followed by the scream of a woman.

Voice frequency tests conducted by the laboratory concluded that the man "B" was positively identified as the officer who earlier spoke to Kashiwahara, the experts said.

Wakamiya told KYODO the analysis would be an important clue to find out the truth of the mysterious murder of Aquino. Wakamiya, who was aboard the same plane as Aquino, has consistently claimed that the former senator was killed by the Filipino military officers, instead of the man who was shot down by armed guards beside the plane.

The Philippines authorities subsequently identified the assassin as Ronald Galman, allegedly associated with the underground Communist New People's Army (NPA).

Reports from Manila said the Philippine commission to investigate into the Aquino case has requested Wakamiya to testify at its hearings. Wakamiya said at the last weekend in Tokyo he was willing to go to Manila if some conditions were met.

PUBLISHER, EXECUTIVE HELD ON SEDITION CHARGES

HK020040 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2330 GMT 1 Oct 83

[Excerpts] The editor and publisher of the PHILIPPINE TIMES, Rommel Corro, wanted for publishing allegedly subversive articles, surrendered yesterday to military authorities. He was brought to the PC Metrocom [Philippine Constabulary Metropolitan Command] criminal investigation service office in Camp Crame. The weekly PHILIPPINE TIMES was closed Thursday following a police raid on its office in Ermita. Before handing himself over to authorities, Corro issued a statement denying charges of inciting to sedition.

Meanwhile, a Makati executive and a newsboy were arrested during the Ayala Avenue rally Friday for selling a magazine which police said contained subversive articles. Rogelio Pantaleon, vice president of the Ayala Corporation and executive director of Pilipinas Foundation Incorporated, and (Rolando Soledom), a newsboy, were released yesterday after 5 hours of detention. The two are being charged with sedition. Makati Assistant Fiscal (Mariano Mindiata) set the preliminary hearing of the case for October 10.

END OF

FICHE

DATE FILMED

5 OCT 1983

